

University News

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1987

Rs. 1.50



Shri Morarjibhai Desai, Chancellor of the Gujarat Vidyapith, presenting degrees to the students at the 38th Convocation of the Vidyapith. Seated on his left is Prof. Ramlal Parikh, Vice-Chancellor.

SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY—VISAKHAPATNAM-530 003.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION NOTIFICATION—JANUARY 1988

Entrance Examination under modified scheme for liberalised Admission into B.A./B.Com. Courses without any formal Academic Qualification

Applications are invited from the candidates residing in India for Entrance Examination for admission into 1 year B.A./B.Com. degree course through the School of Correspondence Courses.

Candidates who pass the Entrance Examination are eligible for admission into 1st year B.A./B.Com. degree in the School of Correspondence Courses and they will be admitted as Supplementary Batch candidates during the academic year 1987-88. The 1st year University examinations for these candidates will be held in September, October, 1988 and 2nd and 3rd year examinations will be held with a gap of one year each, thereafter.

No minimum qualification is required to appear for the Entrance Examination except that the candidates should have completed 21 years of age by 1-1-1988. The candidates have to complete the entire 3 years course of study through the School of Correspondence Courses only.

Applications will be issued from 10th November, 1987. Duly filled-in applications should reach this office on or before 21-12-87. Applications received after the due date of 21-12-87 will be accepted on payment of penal fee at the following rates :

Upto 23.12.87 (for first two days) . . . Rs. 2/-

Upto 31.12.87 (between third and tenth day) . . . Rs. 10/-

Applications received after 31.12.87 will not be accepted even with penal fee.

Under modified scheme of Entrance Examination, there will be four papers of one hour duration each and the examination will be conducted in two sessions on Sunday, the 24th January, 1988 from 9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. and from 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Examination will be conducted in one centre in each district in Andhra Pradesh besides the existing centres in Andhra and Nagarjuna University jurisdiction.

Intending candidates may write to the undersigned by DESIGNATION for application form, syllabus and model question papers by sending Rs. 10/- by Money Order or Demand Draft, drawn in favour of the Director, School of Correspondence Courses, Andhra University, Waltair alongwith one self-addressed envelope of 9" x 6" size (without affixing postal stamps). The candidates may also remit cash at the Cash Counter in the School towards application form. Postal Orders and cheques will not be accepted.

The prescribed application forms, syllabus and model question papers are also available at our following Study Centres on payment of Rs. 10/- through Demand Draft : 1. Govt. College, Srikakulam ; 2. M.R. College, Vizianagaram; 3. Mrs. A.V.N. College, Visakhapatnam; 4. Govt. College, Rajahmundry; 5. P.R. Govt. College, Kakinada ; 6. Sir C.R. Reddy College, Eluru, 7. S.R.R. & C.V.R. Govt. College, Vijayawada ; and 8. A.C. College, Guntur.

The School has no agents and takes no responsibility for the prospectus issued and promises made for admission by any other institution.

Note : The applicants should clearly mention whether they require Entrance Examination application form either for B.A. or B.Com.

Waltair
Dated : 24.10.87

Prof. V. Abraham
DIRECTOR

UNIVERSITY NEWS

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Editor :
MUTINDER SINGH

Selecting a Vice-Chancellor

S. Mothukumaran*

1. Introduction

1.1 No organisation can ever be better than what its Chief Executive wants it to be. What the chief executive wishes the organisation to achieve, has therefore the most decisive effect on its future. Achievements are always less than or equal to what one wishes to achieve. An organisation be it an industry or a University will naturally at best be, as good as what the organisation (guided and led by its Chief Executive) wishes to accomplish. As the choice made in the appointment of the Chief Executive will eventually affect the future of the organisation, those that are given the privilege of making the appointment have a great responsibility. If the appointment is in respect of a public sector undertaking or an autonomous body, the responsibility becomes even greater, as the choice may ultimately result in the organisation showing a performance ranging anywhere from a desirable steady rate of growth and stability, to irretrievable deterioration affecting the lives of a large section of the general public.

2 The Vice-Chancellor as Head of the University

2.1 In a University set up, the Vice-Chancellor is the Chief Executive and the Principal Academician. He is required to exercise general supervision over all the activities of the University. He should provide guidance for enlarging and enriching the deliberations at the meetings of all the authorities of the University. He should give effect to the decisions of all its authorities. He is the ex-officio Chairman of the Senate, the Syndicate and the Academic Council i.e. he is the Chairman of the policy making body, the executive body and the body laying down academic standards. In the absence of the Pro-Chancellor/Chancellor, he should preside over the convocation called for conferring various degrees. It is his duty to see that the provisions of the Act, the Statutes, the Ordinances, the Regulations and the Rules are fully observed. He should be capable of exercising judiciously the powers vested in him to discharge these duties efficiently and effectively.

2.2 The nature of the work and responsibilities of a Vice-Chancellor are so varied and taxing that the following observations made by Warren Bennis (Warren Bennis 1976) aptly describe the qualities required of him without exaggeration :

"A College President (the equivalent of a Vice-Chancellor of an Indian University) should be born with the physical stamina of a Greek Athlete, the cunning of a Machiavelli, the wisdom of a Solomon, the courage of a lion if possible, but above all, the stomach of a goat."

3. Mode of Appointment

3.1 The UGC Committee on "Governance of Universities and Colleges" (UGC, 1971) has in its report, after considering several

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Madras 600 025.

alternatives, recommended that the Vice-Chancellor may be appointed by the Visitor (or Chancellor) from amongst a panel of names submitted by a committee especially constituted for the purpose. The UGC Committee has suggested the following alternatives:

Pattern I

- a. A nominee of the Visitor (or Chancellor)
- b. Two nominees of the Executive Council (or Syndicate)

Pattern II

- a. A Nominee of the Visitor (or Chancellor)
- b. A nominee of the Chairman, UGC
- c. A nominee of the Executive Council (or Syndicate)

Pattern III

- a. A nominee of the Visitor (or Chancellor)
- b. A nominee of the Chairman, UGC
- c. Three nominees of the University one of whom may be nominated by the Academic Council and the other two by the Executive Council (or Syndicate). Alternatively one to be nominated by the Executive Council (or Syndicate) and the other two by the Academic Council.

The person or persons to be nominated by the Executive Council (or Syndicate) and other authorities of the University may not be the employees of the University or the members of the Executive Council (or Syndicate) or Academic Council.

The committee should prepare the panel, arrange it in an alphabetical order and need not indicate any preference.

4. DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

4.1 To Supervise the affairs of the University

The person to be appointed to the position of Vice-Chancellor must be equal to the requirements of the job. He must be capable of working as the Chief Executive and Principal Academician of the University. As the Chief Executive he must be capable of generally supervising all the activities of the University which include:

- Research and Teaching in the University Departments
- Teaching and Research in the affiliated and Constituent Colleges/Schools
- Selection of Teachers
- Selection of non-teaching staff
- Selection of students for various courses
- General Administration
- Conduct of Examinations
- Evaluation and declaration of results of the Examinations
- Management of the Finances of the University
- Preparation of Accounts of the University
- Execution of new works
- Maintenance of the properties and buildings of the University
- Maintenance of discipline among the teachers and staff as well as the students
- Development activities of the University including purchase of equipments, appointment of University staff, construction of new buildings, starting of new courses/programmes
- Interaction with the public and the Press/Media
- Rapport with the fund providing organizations/State Government Departments/UGC/Government of India, Departments of Education, Science and Technology, etc. Planning Commission.

4.2 Principal Academician

As the Principal Academician, he should not only make arrangements to provide and maintain suitable academic programmes, the required equipments, labs, lecture halls, library but also constantly strive to improve the curriculum of the various programmes, that are offered by the University. He should be able to inspire the Chairmen of all the Boards of Studies to periodically review and constantly think about improvements to the syllabi of the various programmes. This means that he must be able to encourage everyone of the members of the Boards of Studies to participate in the task of preparing and reviewing the syllabi. The teachers of the University must be made to feel the responsibility for offering useful and relevant programmes in the most effective manner for the benefit of the student community.

4.3. To Preside over the meetings of various authorities

The Vice-Chancellor must be capable of presiding

over the meetings of the various authorities of the University. The Senate, the Syndicate and the Academic Council consist of a number of persons including teachers of the University, Government officials and others representing various interests. As the interests of the various persons in each one of these bodies differ, it is likely that each one of the individual members may look at any issue (that is before the authority) from his own particular stand point thereby leading to certain amount of conflict. The Vice-Chancellor must be capable of resolving such conflicts and at the same time guide the deliberations keeping in view the interest of the University. He must have the capacity to look into every problem in detail and find solutions which are in the best interest of the University. He must be in a position to sell such solutions to the various authorities which have the power to decide on the respective issues, without ever appearing to be thrusting such solutions on them. Every member of every authority taking the decision must feel that he was responsible for the decision taken. As a matter of fact, several members must feel that it is their idea.

4.4. To Implement Decisions of the Authorities

The Vice-Chancellor is expected to give effect to everyone of the decisions taken by the competent authorities. Therefore, he must be capable of executing the decisions. It is not that he should himself execute each of the decisions. He has to give effect to the decisions through the officers of the university. He should exercise constant vigil over the work of the officers and see to it that the decisions once taken are implemented satisfactorily and expeditiously by everyone who is delegated the responsibility and authority to implement such decisions.

4.5 To Conduct Examinations

One of the main functions of the University is to conduct examinations, evaluate the performance of the students, declare those that satisfy the minimum criteria to be eligible for receiving the degrees and conferring the degrees in a convocation especially called for this purpose. In recent years, the number of courses offered in each discipline has increased enormously. The number of examinations to be conducted by a University, runs into thousands. The number of candidates taking these examinations is also very large. This is an onerous responsibility which the Vice-Chancellor must bear with the active support of the Controller of Examinations and/or Registrar.

4.6. To Maintain Discipline

As the Chief Executive he should regulate the conduct and duties of the employees, should make the rules necessary and should ensure observance of all the statutory requirements. In other words, he should see that the provisions of the Act, the Statutes, the Ordinances, the Regulations and the Rules are observed in the University by everyone concerned. This also means that a strict discipline is to be maintained in the University. Above all, he should maintain strict discipline himself so that he will be a model for other employees to follow. One of the problems that is associated with maintenance of discipline is the necessity to take disciplinary action against the erring employees. At present, the provisions under the various Statutory Acts are such that it requires a great deal of determined effort on the part of one who is responsible to maintain the discipline to see that those erring employees are advised and persuaded to change their conduct for the better and if necessary, to punish them. This task is an unpleasant one and it requires certain amount of maturity to maintain discipline without being unpleasant.

4.7 Growth and Development of the University

The Vice-Chancellor is expected to encourage the staff members to prepare reports, project proposals, plans for the future and to get their proposals and development plans approved, so that the University is able to keep up the existing programmes and at the same time, to develop and grow in all the relevant areas. It is not enough if the Vice-Chancellor is able to draft development plans and research proposals. He should encourage the staff members at various levels to identify themselves with the growth and development of the institution and make them strive to prepare and push through development and research proposals. He should inspire his senior colleagues as well as junior colleagues by everyone of his actions. He should create a confidence among the staff that hard work will earn the necessary rewards and recognition.

4.8 Leadership and Creativity

As the principal academician, the Vice-Chancellor should lead the University and not just manage it. It is not enough if he handles with ability the day to day work, he should also ask himself whether the routine work needs be done at all by him. The Vice-Chancellor himself should not spend much of his time on the routine work. He

should have around him a group of individuals who will take care of the routine work and would know more than what the Vice-Chancellor knows in regard to everything within their own areas of responsibility but will always discriminate and keep the Vice-Chancellor informed of anything he is expected to know. The Vice-Chancellor himself may spend most of his time on what needs to be done for the future and what is to be done in the future. It is not enough if he spends time thinking about the forces that will affect the future of the institution; but he must educate his colleagues as well as the members of the Syndicate about the necessity to create for the institution clear-cut and measurable goals. He must be creative and at the same time should encourage the faculty and the students to be creative.

4.9 Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge

Apart from creating an atmosphere conducive to research and encouraging the faculty members to pursue research activities, the Vice-Chancellor is also expected to disseminate knowledge by undertaking various activities in the University. These may be in the form of publications, organising seminars, short courses and the like. He may also have to cooperate with other Universities and institutions which have similar objectives.

4.10 Concern for the Welfare of the Staff and Students

The Vice-Chancellor must have certain humane qualities. He should look at the faculty members and other employees as well as the students as individuals. He should be able to understand that each individual has his own aspirations and for him, his welfare, his progress and his development are more important than anything else. Even though, the Vice-Chancellor as a Chief Executive will have to place the interests of the University above the interest of the individuals and be prepared to sacrifice the interest of an individual when interfering with or working at cross purposes to the general interests of the University; but yet, he should at the same time identify himself with the aspirations of the teachers as well as the non-teaching staff and the students and should show a genuine concern for the welfare of the individuals, who constitute the University. He should show a proper understanding of the genuine grievances of the employees.

5. THE STAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A UNIVERSITY

5.1 Every organisation passes through several stages of existence during its life time. These stages may include :

1. Phase of Establishment
2. Phase of Growth
3. Phase of Consolidation
4. Phase of Planned expansion and steady development
5. Phase of Deterioration

The last stage mentioned above is one that is not desired. Every organization wishes to thrive as long as possible without reaching the last stage. There are also occasions when due to certain circumstances beyond the control of the organization, there had been set backs in certain areas or activities, such as

- Academic Programmes
- Examinations
- Development
- Administration
- Finance

If there is a set back in any one or a combination of the above areas, it is appropriate that when there is a chance to choose a new executive head, efforts will be made to identify for appointment a person who will be able to meet the situation and combat the set back. In everyone of the stages listed the qualities that are expected of the head differs. Depending upon the immediate past history and the immediate proposed future, different types of qualities and abilities may be expected out of the Chief Executive. This is the reason why in every one of the Acts establishing the various Universities, no specific qualities or qualifications are enumerated as requirements for filling the position of the Chief Executive, namely, the Vice-Chancellor. It will be the duty of the committee constituted for the preparation of the panel of names for consideration of appointment to the post of Vice-Chancellor, to take into consideration the various aspects mentioned in the foregoing before it comes out with the panel of names.

6. The Task of the Committee

6.1 The committee may have to deliberate in detail :

- the objects, powers and jurisdiction of the university of which the Vice-Chancellor is the Chief Executive and Principal Academician
- the duties and functions of the Vice-Chancellor as enumerated in the Statutes/Act
- the progress that has been made by the University
- the problems that it has been facing in the recent past
- the programme of its future growth

—the problems that it may be facing in implementing the future programmes.

Such deliberation will make it possible for the committee to identify the competencies especially required and the type of qualities that are expected out of a person who should be appointed as the Vice-Chancellor. It may not be enough for the committee to collect bio-data of some persons, meet once to deliberate for a few minutes on the various names and the bio-data, that were collected by the committee members and decide on three names for submitting to the Chancellor/Visitor. The committee should prepare a detailed report based upon consultation with such of those who have an intimate knowledge about the institution and deliberate as long as is necessary on suitable names of persons, who have the capacity to undertake the job and work in the best interests of the institution. The Committee should not think that they are conferring an honour on someone by including his name in the panel and should not consider a name based on certain type of work done in the past either in the area of research or in the area of teaching and the like. The whole issue must be considered in totality and a proper perspective be formed in choosing a person who is capable of meeting the challenges of the job both on short and long term basis and also one who is willing to spare his services for the cause of maintenance and development of the various activities of the University, consistent with its objectives and in its best interests.

7. Summary and Conclusions

7.1 The position of Vice-Chancellor is a unique one in several respects. The Vice-Chancellor is both the Chief Executive and Principal Academician. His functions are so varied that one who is appointed to this position, should have or should develop several competencies. It is rightly observed in the report of the committee on Higher Education under the chairmanship of Lord Robbins (as quoted in the report of the Committee on Model Act for Universities, Ministry of Education, 1964) that no other enterprise would impose on its executive head the variety and burden of work that a modern university requires of its Vice-Chancellor.

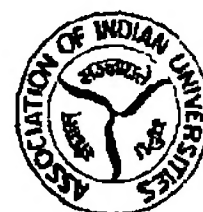
7.2 The Vice-Chancellor should be able to

—lead the faculty members of the University as well as the teachers of the affiliated/constituent institutions - (all of them highly educated in their respective field);

—conduct effectively and usefully the deliberations of the meetings of the authorities of the University;

—implement the decisions of the authorities through willing co-operation of dedicated officers of the university;

—assume the onerous responsibilities of conducting a large number of examinations in varied subjects, get them evaluated and get the results announced in time;



UNIVERSITY NEWS

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- inspire the staff to effectively participate in the growth and development of the institution;
- encourage others to be creative and be a creative worker;
- impress upon the teachers, the necessity to have clear-cut goals in measureable terms and achieve them substantially;
- co-operate at various levels with other institutions having similar objectives;
- ensure observance of all statutory requirements; and
- maintain the necessary discipline without being unpleasant.

Apart from these, it is also necessary that the Vice-Chancellor has certain humane qualities. He should sympathetically consider all legitimate grievances and aspirations of the staff, but at the same time keep in view, the general interest of the University. He should show a genuine concern for the welfare of the employees and students.

7.3 At a given point of time in the history of a University and its stage of development, the problems associated with its academic programmes, examinations, development, general and financial administration may vary from those that may exist at other times and stages of development. To perform effectively and successfully the duties of a Vice-Chancellor at a given point of time and stage of development of the University, the requirements of the personality as well as the predominant competencies of the individual to be appointed as Vice-Chancellor may vary. The Committee which is given the privilege of suggesting names for the appointment and those that are ultimately responsible in making the choice of the individual will have to consider in detail :

- the objectives, powers and jurisdiction of the University;
- the duties and functions of the Vice-Chancellor as enumerated in the relevant statutory provisions;
- the progress that has been made by the University and its future direction of growth; and
- the problems that the institution has been facing

and is likely to face in the near future depending upon the type and direction of growth.

The position of Vice-Chancellor is a functional one. The appointment is not to be treated as conferring an honour on someone or as honouring an institution by appointing an individual to the position. The process of appointment has to be perceived as selecting a person who is capable of and is willing to discharge the duties as enumerated in the Statutes and Act, establishing the University.

(The author gratefully acknowledges the valuable suggestions he received from Prof. T. Subba Rao, Principal, Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Madras while finalising the paper). □

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- 1 Ministry of Education, Government of India, Report of the Committee on Model Act for Universities, 1964.
2. University Grants Commission, Report of the Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges, 1979.
3. Warren Bennis, Unconscious Conspiracy—Why Leaders Cannot Lead, Amacom, New York, 1976

ADITANAR COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Virapandiaupatnam

TIRUCHENDUR, TAMILNADU 628216

(Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University)

Conducts an "ALL INDIA SYMPOSIUM ON VALUE ORIENTATION EDUCATION" (Sponsored by University Grants Commission) from 26th December 1987 to 30th December 1987 and invites applications from teachers working in affiliated colleges and Universities in India for participation.

Interested teachers may send their applications through proper channel, to reach the Principal on or before 28th November, 1987. The applicants must enclose a bio-data, including details of name, date of birth, designation, institution, interest shown in value orientation Education and also any special reason for participating in this symposium. T.A. and D.A. will be paid as per U.G.C. conditions. The selected candidates will be intimated in the first week of December, 1987.

Concept of a Children's University

—An Academic Innovation

Jai Prakash Bharati*

We find the spectre of terrorism and extremism, regionalism and communalism raising its head on all sides in the country. The administration has unfortunately failed to control this phenomenon. The real, long range solution of this problem lies with the education of the children. The child has been neglected in our country for forty years. The children who saw the light of day in free India are now grown up but they do not behave like citizens of a free country. A great majority of them are cut off from the national mainstream. They are deprived of even the minimum of educational facilities. They are living in a state of frustration with shattered dreams. Media like the television are arousing new and distorted ambitions in them which they find difficult to realise. The bonds of our cultural heritage that tied us to the native soil are constantly being shaken.

In the midst of this encircling gloom, one can see a ray of hope. I have been writing for children for the last three decades and my perception of this task has convinced me that one cannot do justice with this type of writing without an adequate understanding of the psychology of the child and an idea about his total personality, his health, his socio-economic and religious background, his family atmosphere and at large the social and political set up in which he is being brought up. That requires a multi-disciplinary approach to understand the mind of the child. I found to my utter amazement that whether in educational thought or in social doctrines, no attempt has so far been made to discuss and analyse the problems of the child in their totality. The various problems relating to the child fall in different disciplines. We study about the psychology, we discuss the educational problems of child in education, we deal with health problems of the child in medicine and we attend to the physical problems of the child in sports and games. But the child is not a mechanical aggregation of all these faculties. He is a total being, a sort of a mini-universe which was, in our mytholog, experienced by Yashodha when Krishna as an infant opened his mouth before her. The child is complete universe and there are thousands of areas

about the child which remain unexplored. Such a study in its various aspects is possible only in a university and that led me to seriously consider this proposal.

It was about five years back that an enthusiastic friend of mine organised a seminar on this topic at Bareilly (UP). The seminar was attended by a cross-section of the city elite and they felt much impressed by the idea.

When we thought to set up the Indian Council for Child Education, we discussed the idea of setting up a Children's University with some of the top educationists and education planners, including, Prof. Moonis Raza, the present Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, and they got interested in it and for the first time in history there is a move to establish a Children's University.

The Children's University has been conceived as a three-component structure.

First, at the centre would be a school for students from all parts of the country living and studying together in an humane set-up.

For our distinguished educationists the two words—'Children' and 'University' are incompatible. How can they think of anything other than the traditional university system? Under the vicious influence of the West, our intellectuals have lost their true identity. It is only the non-conventional universities which can perhaps show the right path in the field of education. The Children's University would be such a non-traditional university which will not depend on government grants for its existence. It would be an institution which will help us in realising our cherished dreams about children's education. The Nursery Section of the school will comprise kids from three to five or six years of age. Education will be imparted to them through non-conventional methods, making full use of games, play and hobbies. No conventional textbooks will be prescribed for them.

Children above five years of age will be admitted to the main school. Initially it will have one thousand

*Editor of *Nandan* and Secretary General,
Indian Council for Child Education.

students. Every year a thousand more students will be added until the total strength is ten thousand. They will receive education as resident students for eleven years. At this stage also, education will not be imparted through a huge pile of text-books but through a combination of work experience and learning rather than teaching oriented methodologies. During this period, all the children will also be required to take part in productive work in the University campus. They will learn certain skills which will enable them to pursue their own vocation. Conventional examinations would be dispensed with during the entire schooling period.

After leaving the school, its alumni would be provided opportunities on the Campus for specialised studies in subjects of their interest.

Second, there would be a number of specialised institutes on the Campus which would be centres of research on problems related with children. These institutes would make a close study of the school as well as the surrounding community and would abstract lessons from experience for replication elsewhere. Four such institutes are envisaged;

- Institute of Child Health
- Institute of School Education
- Institute of Games and Sports for Children
- Institute of Toys and Hobbies for Children

Third, the Campus of University would itself provide an educational experience of great value.

A 'mini India' would emerge on the Campus. Every State will be provided land to set up their own cultural centres. These centres will remain active throughout the year. Everybody will have a glimpse of the lifestyle, food habits, dress and other important aspects of different parts of India. The festivals of various States will be celebrated by all together.

The plan of the University is being worked out by a group of senior academics under the Chairmanship of the well known educationist, Prof Moonis Raza. It is proposed to establish the Children's University near the capital. This would act as the nodal point having regional centres in different parts of the country. The Indian Council for Child Education has taken the initiative in this direction and has made a provision for 200 acres of land. Specialists from different fields are being associated with the Committee.

The best features of Tagore's Santiniketan, Sri Aurobindo's Ashram at Pondicherry, the Gurukul system, the Bal Mandir of Gijubhai and Ivan Illich 'Deschooling Society' will be incorporated in the scheme for the development of the proposed University. This scheme will go a long way in promoting sense of unity, goodwill and humanism in the new generation. [

National Conference on Role of Universities in Implementation of New Education Policy

The Association of Indian Universities will organise, in collaboration with Osmania University, a National Conference on Role of Universities in Implementation of New Education Policy on December 18 & 19, 1987 at Hyderabad.

The New Education Policy (NEP) visualises the role of higher education as providing people with an opportunity to reflect on the critical, social, economic, cultural, moral and spiritual issues facing humanity. It contributes to national development through dissemination of specialised knowledge and skills.

The role of universities is crucial in the matter since one of the important functions of universities and institutes of higher learning is to provide specialised scientific and technical skills, imparting of knowledge, contributing to every sector of national development and improving social conduct and behaviour. Thus, a major share of responsibilities, as envisaged in the NEP, rests with the universities and other educational institutions. It becomes imperative for the educational community to try to define some of the important issues involved in the management of higher education, the efficiency improvement, the financing of higher education, youth services and physical fitness

programmes, education in human values, etc. in the light of the NEP recommendations.

The deliberations of the Conference will focus on the following topics :

- I. Management of Higher Education
- II. Improvement in Efficiency
- III. New Strategies in Higher Education

PROGRAMME

December, 18, 1987 (Friday)

10.00 A.M.	INAUGURATION
11.30 to 1.00	SESSION I
2.00 to 4.30	SESSION II

December 19, 1987 (Saturday)

9.00 to 11.30 A.M	SESSION III
12.00 to 1.30	SESSION IV
2.30 to 4.30	SESSION V (Plenary)

Convenor

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DAV MOVEMENT

G.B.K. Hooja*

By the time Death came to claim him, Swami Dayananda (1824-1883) had attained the status of a Guru and a leading light for his innumerable followers spread all over Northern India. He was a great patriot and an enlightened humanist who loved the country which sustained him and wished to serve it to the best of his capacity and through it the mankind. He discovered in the Vedas a philosophy and a way of life which could serve as a model for individual growth as well as social cooperation. Taking his cue from Keshubchandra Sen, the redoubtable Brahmo leader of Bengal, he established the Arya Samaj as a vehicle for the propagation of his ideas. With the same end in view, he adopted Hindi (Arya Bhasha as he called it) for his public discourses and strove his best to overcome his initial disadvantage, for Hindi was neither his mothertongue, which was Gujarati, nor his acquired language, which was Sanskrit. His Hindi was the popular version of a language readily understandable by the common folk of upper India, of course, with a Sanskrit bias in word-choice. He propagated the study of Sanskrit too for the reason that he wished to prove the supremacy of ancient Indian literature over Western literature, peeved as he felt at the supercilious attitude of the British rulers who declared in their haughtiness that nothing would be lost if all Asian literature were dumped into the sea! For this reason, he decided not to study English himself while he advised his followers not to deny themselves that benefit of Western Knowledge. As for himself, he said that if he read English, it would be argued that the reforms which he advocated were drawn from foreign sources. His intense love of Swadeshi (national) culture and way of life led him to claim Sanskrit and the Vedas as the source of all knowledge and progressive thought and to prove this point he preferred not to delve in English!

When the followers of such a determined soul met to plan a memorial after his death they had yet one more hurdle to overcome. He was an iconoclast. So a statue in his honour was out of question.

Dayananda had laid down ten principles of the Arya Samaj. The 4th principle read:

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We should always be ready to accept truth and give up untruth.

The 6th principle read :

The primary aim of the Arya Samaj is to do good to all, i.e., to promote their physical, spiritual and social well-being.

The 8th principle read :

We should strive to dispel ignorance and promote knowledge.

And the 9th principle read :

One should not be content with one's own welfare, but should consider one's welfare inherent in the welfare of all.

To the followers of the Swami who had assembled to consider the question of raising a memorial in his honour, the message was clear:

*Sarve bhavantu sukhinaah
Sarve santu niraamayaah
Sarve bhadraani pashyantu
Maa kashchid—dukh bhaagbhavet*

Let all be happy
let all be healthy
let all see good
let nobody be unhappy; and

Tamaso ma jyotirgamaya, lead me from darkness to light.

They, therefore, decided to start a DAV High School at Lahore (now in Pakistan).

The choice of the name, DAV was significant, D stood for Dayananda, A for Anglo and V for Vedic. They were aware of the value of Western education, but they did not wish to become rootless. The DAV College Trust and Management Society was formed with a view to establishing in the Punjab and elsewhere institutions

- (a) to commemorate the memory of Swami Dayananda, and
- (b) to propagate the teachings of the Vedic Dharma.

More specifically, the objects of the Society were :

- I. (a) To encourage, improve and enforce the study of Hindi;
- (b) To encourage and enforce the study of classical Sanskrit and the Vedas;
- (c) To encourage the Theory and Practice of Ayurveda;
- (d) To provide instruction in
 - (i) English and other modern languages,
 - (ii) Arts, and
 - (iii) Sciences, both theoretical and applied including Medicine, Engineering, etc.
- II. To provide means for giving technical, industrial, commercial and vocational education.
- III. To affiliate and manage institutions having objects similar to those mentioned in Articles I and II above, and
- IV. To do all other things as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any one of them.

Aa no bhadraah kratvo yantu vishwataah.

Let noble thoughts come to us from all directions

This Vedic Verse was adopted as the Ideal of the DAV movement.

The Society was registered in 1885 under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. The First DAV School opened at Lahore on June 1, 1886. It was lucky to have Lala (Later Mahatma) Hans Raj, B.A. as the first Headmaster. He offered to serve the Society as a Life Member on a pittance. Following his example many other distinguished academicians came up to join the cadre of Life Members and contributed in a big way to the growth of the movement. Names of Devichand, Devi Dayal, Ram Rattan, Mehrchand, Dewanchand, Gyanchand, Sain Das, Suraj Bhan, Sant Ram Syal, Charu Deva, Amar Nath Bali, Ram Dass, Ralla Ram, G.L. Dutta, readily come to one's mind. They formed a band of devoted workers who imparted not only intellectual and scholastic education, but also sought to mould the characters of young educands by example.

When I first entered the portals of the DAV College, Lahore as a 1st year student in 1930, in his inaugural address of the Session, Principal Sain Dass said, "You have come to Lahore from all corners of the Punjab. You shall be tempted to go to Anarkali (the popular shopping bazaar) and would like to buy everything shall attract you. But remember, the money you shall spend is the hard earned money of your parents. Many of them have made it possible to support your education by cutting their own legitimate needs. When you feel like buying an article, ask yourself thrice : Can I do without it? If the answer is 'no', go ahead;

otherwise postpone the indulgence."

And then, I am reminded of Prof. Charu Deva who decided to stay in the classroom on the day following the execution of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev when the students called for an hartal. His plea was that it was his duty (Dharma) to be available in the class, even though the students might boycott it !

And then there was Prof. Sant Ram Syal who was beaten mercilessly by a British Sergeant. He manfully stood up to him and eventually lodged a complaint with the competent authorities. But he declined to implicate anyone falsely. He earned praise from the trial judge.

Under the guidance of a devoted faculty and the leadership of stalwarts like Lala Lajpat Rai, R. Lalchand, Justice B. Tekchand, Justice J.L. Kapur, the DAV movement made rapid strides and was a formidable fountain of education in Northern India at the time of Partition (1947). The Society suffered a severe blow in consequence thereof and had to move its Headquarters from Lahore to Jalandhar (East Punjab). Property worth over rupees 2 crores was left behind. The DAV College, Lahore premises, however, continued to serve as a Refugee Collecting Centre for long time.

This was the period when hundreds of DAV employees having been uprooted from their hearts and homes were running from pillar to post in search of rehabilitation. Besides, there were thousands of students whose studies had been interrupted. Luckily again, the DAV movement found Justice M.C. Mahajan, the Chief Justice of India at the helm of its affairs. A rehabilitation fund was floated and public donations invited. The office of the Managing Committee was shifted to Delhi. Gradually, the DAV institutions left behind in Pakistan were restarted in various places according to a planned programme. In due course, the network of DAV institutions has come to be established in Punjab, Haryana and Delhi and the movement has now entered a new phase by extending its activities into the backward areas of Bihar, Orissa and in the far east in Tripura.

At present, the DAV Managing Committee is admittedly the biggest educational body in the country running the largest complex of 300 privately-owned educational institutions which include science/commerce/arts schools and colleges, technical and professional institutes, an Ayurvedic College, a College of Theology and Centres for Research in Vedic Philosophy all over the country. To Prof. Veda Vyasa, a legal luminary and a Sanskrit Scholar of eminence goes the credit of giving a new direction to the movement and setting forth new dreams before his energetic band of co-workers, Darbarilal, Ram Nath Sehgal, T.R. Gupta, D.P. Seth and others.

Sensing the aspirations of the people and the demand for excellence in education, the DAV College Managing Society has now decided to open a chain of quality schools to be run on Public School lines. They aim at :

- (i) Academic excellence alongwith opportunities for flowering of individual talent. Due emphasis is to be laid on the formation of character and a spirit of dedication for the service of the society.
- (ii) Enabling a child to explore from his environment that knowledge which would prepare him for facing the challenges of modern life without depending upon spoon-feeding from his teachers
- (iii) Developing a rational and scientific outlook on life and acquiring a thirst for knowledge.
- (iv) Inculcating the fundamental values of life like compassion, tolerance, truth, honesty, love for one's fellow beings and respect for our ancient thought and culture.

The Society now has 120 such public schools in 10 states and 2 union territories. Duly impressed by the aims and objects of the DAV Public Schools and their outstanding track record, a number of private/public sector organizations have invited the DAV Managing Committee to open similar schools for the wards of their employees in various parts of the country. Mention may be made of Anpara Thermal Project, the

Associated Cement Companies, Bhakra Beas Management Board, Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Central Coalfields Ltd., Hindustan Cables Ltd, Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd., Hindustan Steel Ltd., Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd., Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd., and Visakhapatnam Steel Project.

At the invitation of prestigious educational organizations of some foreign countries, Prof Veda Vyasa and his co-workers recently visited UK, USA, Indonesia, Thailand, Japan and Mauritius. These visits have been mutually beneficial and have opened new vistas for collaboration between DAV Managing Committee and the educational organizations of these countries, particularly those interested in the holistic (including cultural) education of the students belonging to families of Indian origin. It may be stated here that the Indians abroad do feel the need for transmission of eternal Indian values to their wards growing up in alien environment.

At this point of time, when West is looking towards India for Oriental Wisdom, the Indians abroad legitimately cherish their ancient culture and its perennial values and would like their wards not to be uprooted. As Gandhiji said, "I would welcome winds to come over from all directions but would not like to be swept off my feet". This is exactly the DAV motto and surely this universal message indicates the path to the bewildered humanity standing at the door-step of a nuclear winter. □

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Proposed Dates of the Event	Title	Objective	Name of the Organising Department	Name of the Organising Secretary/Officer to be contacted
December 7-11, 1987	Seventh Triennial International Conference on Thin Films, (ICTF-7)	To take stock of recent progress in the field of science, technology and applications of their films.	Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, in collaboration with IUVSTA Thin Film Division and Indian Vacuum Society.	Dr. Lalit Malhotra Secretary, ICTF-7, Thin Film Laboratory, Dept of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi-110016.
December 16-18, 1987	International Symposium on Electronic Devices, Circuits and Systems.	To provide a forum to research workers all over the world for exchange of information and technical perceptions in electronic devices, circuits and systems.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.	Prof. N. B. Chakravarti Department of Electronics and Electrical Communication Engineering Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur-72130
December 18-19, 1987	National Conference on Role of Universities in Implementation of New Education Policy.	The Conference will focus on Management of Higher Education, Improvement in Efficiency and New Strategies in Higher Education vis-a-vis New Education Policy	Association of Indian Universities in collaboration with Osmania University, Hyderabad.	Dr. V. Natarajan, Project Director (Exam Association of Indian Universities, 16, Kotla Marg, New Delhi-110002
December 23-26, 1987	XVI All India Conference of the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres (IASLIC)	To discuss the Challenges of the Emerging Information Society : National Policy Issues.	Sri Venkateswara University Library, Tirupati	Shri R. Sreepathi Naidu, Organising Secretary & Librarian, Sri Venkateswara University Library, Tirupati 517502
December 28-30, 1987	Third National Conference on Surfactants, Emulsions and Biocolloids.	To provide an opportunity to technologists and experts from academic and research institutions and industries to exchange views and discuss developments related to latest findings from active research.	Aligarh Muslim University in collaboration with Indian Society for Surface Science and Technology.	Dr. H.N. Singh, Reader Department of Chemistry, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
December 28-31, 1987	33rd All India Library Conference	To discuss various aspects of modernisation in Libraries	Bharathidasan University in collaboration with Indian Library Association	Mr. A. Sundararajan, Organising Secretary, 33rd All India Library Association, Bharathidasan University Library, Tiruchirappalli 620023
February 5-6, 1988	National Seminar on Interaction between Institutions and Industries through Science and Technology Entrepreneurs' Parks	To provide a forum of young entrepreneurs, industrialists, scientists and educationists to deliberate on the vital issues of Industry-Institution interaction	STEP, Roorkee and University of Roorkee, Roorkee	Prof. M.P. Jain, Organising Secretary, National Seminar IISTEP, Office of the DRIL, University of Roorkee, Roorkee-247667
July, 12-14, 1988	International Symposium on Recent Advances in Male Reproduction	The Symposium will focus on Molecular Biology of Inhibin, Androgen Binding Protein Regulation of Fertility, Peptides in Testis Function and Steroidogenesis in Testis	University of Hyderabad in collaboration with the Indian Society of Andrology	Prof. P.R.K. Reddy, School of Life Sciences, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad 50013
September 26-28, 1988	International Conference on Welding Technology in Developing Countries	To provide an opportunity to scientists and technologists from developing and advanced countries to share their experiences in the area of Welding Technology.	University of Roorkee, Roorkee.	Prof. P.C. Gupta, Organising Secretary, International Conference on Welding Technology in Developing Countries, Department of Mech. & Ind. Engg., University of Roorkee, Roorkee-247667

Open Varsities Network

A nationwide network of open universities is proposed to be set up. According to Prof. G. Ram Reddy, Vice-Chancellor of Indira Gandhi National Open University, the network of open universities in the country could dramatically optimise the choice of subjects available to students in this emerging system of education. This would not only avoid duplication of work but would also save money.

Under the network, the open universities could function as an open learning system, Prof. Reddy said, and a student joining an open university should be free to opt for courses from other open universities. Thus, while a Bachelor of Arts degree requires 96 credits with a maximum of 20 subjects, credits attained in other open universities would be taken into account by the parent university in giving the degree.

Unlike in the formal education system where course combinations are either fixed or limited, the Open University encourages intellectual flexibility, and students of B.A. and B. Com. are free to take any combination of courses that appeals to them. While national standards are maintained in the course compositions (with lessons being written by eminent educationists in all fields and examination scripts being corrected by renowned experts), students are allowed to take a lighter study load than in the formal stream, and thus take a little longer to attain their degrees. This flexibility is extremely useful for students who have not cleared their 10 plus 2 examinations before joining the university (after an entrance test and orientation course).

The Open University, Prof. Reddy said, is constantly accountable and can never afford to lower its standards. In the formal system, he said, standards could vary from teacher to teacher but here lessons are prepared "from A to Z before a course can be announced." Both the printed material and the video films or radio and television programmes thus have to have a good standard, to pass muster.

The Vice-Chancellor said the university also provided a unique opportunity to distinguished academics to experiment in curricular development. The Open University, he said, has also pioneered a training programme for teachers involved in distance education. At present this is a diploma course, but later a degree programme and a post-graduate course would be introduced.

Multi-processor Computer

The Indian Institute of Science (I.I.Sc.), Bangalore is developing a multi-processor computer with high-speed computing capability. Funded by the Department of Electronics and the United Nations Development Programme the project to cost Rs 3 crore will be completed in 5 years period.

According to Prof. V. Rajaraman, Chairman of the computer centre, I.I.Sc., upto four micro processors had been integrated in the experimental stages. Under the Knowledge Based Computer System Development Project, started early this year, the first prototype would have eight microprocessors, for speedy operations. The prototype would be ready in the next couple of months.

Explaining that multi-processor computers had great potential in times to come, Prof. Rajaraman said work was on to evolve a compatible programme language for the new prototype. He said the fifth generation computers would be characterised by multi-processor technology, and would be "knowledge-based," using artificial intelligence. Simultaneous, parallel use of computers, to deal with wider arrays of data at considerably increased speeds was emerging as a new trend in the field of computers, he added.

The computer centre was also engaged in compiling a list of Indian bio-technologists all over the world, and keep track of their contributions. The project is funded by the Government of India, he added.

Topology Conference '87

A U.G.C. sponsored Instructional Conference on Algebraic and Differential Topology was recently held under the auspices of the Mathematics Department, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong. The conference offered an opportunity to research students as well as teachers in universities and colleges from different parts of the country having interest in Algebraic and Differential Topology to meet at one place and to learn the state of the art and the techniques of this widely growing field with increasing applications in different disciplines of science.

The 3-week conference consisted of series of lectures/supplementary lectures delivered by eminent scientists and student participants from different parts of the country. Discussions and problem solving sessions were also organised.

Prof. S.N. Dube, Head of Mathematics Department chaired the opening session while Prof. R.K. Mishra, Vice-Chancellor presided over the concluding session.

This conference will be followed by an advanced level conference on Algebraic and Differential Topology to be held in February 1988 at the University of Allahabad.

International Colloquium for Library Personnel

Prof. P.B Mangla, Head of the Department of Library & Information Science and Dean, Faculty of Arts, University of Delhi, participated in the International Colloquium on the Harmonisation of Education and Training for Library, Information and Archival Personnel held at London recently. The Colloquium was organised by IFLA in cooperation with International Council on Archives (ICA), FID and UNESCO and was attended by Librarians, Information Scientists and Archivists in developed and developing countries from all over the world. The recommendations made by the Colloquium would be of far reaching importance in bringing harmonization in the Education and Training of Librarians, Information Scientists and Archivists in the world as a whole.

Prof. Mangla, a member of the Executive Board of IFLA, also participated in the IFLA Conference held at Brighton (U.K.). The IFLA Conference this year was attended by more than 2,500 delegates from about 125 countries. He also availed of this opportunity to visit various Libraries and Library Schools in U.K.

World Laboratory

Dr. T.M. Karade, President, Einstein Foundation International

said that plans are afoot to set up a "world laboratory" in Nagpur, Gorakhpur and Calcutta under the auspices of the World Laboratory, Geneva. He said that matter was recently discussed at the seven-day global seminar on mathematical physics held at Nagpur with general coordinator of World Laboratory for Asia, particularly for India, Ve De Sabbata.

Dr Karade said the purpose of the "world laboratory" was to promote east-west and north-south technical and scientific cooperation for research without secrecy and without frontiers.

Central Assistance for Telugu Deptt.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) is reported to have agreed to provide special assistance to the Department of Telugu Studies of the Sri Venkateswara University to the extent of Rs. 19.55 lakhs, both recurring and non-recurring, under departmental special assistance programme for five years. The assistance includes construction of a building, besides grants for equipment, library, publication of books and faculty positions in the Department.

News from Agril. Varsities

Sunflower Cultivation Recommended

Scientists of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) have recommended cultivation of sunflower for profit wherever irrigation potential is available or residual moisture adequate. Sunflower is a crop which can be grown round the year. Whether irrigated or rainfed, saline or sodic areas, sunflower has a remarkable capacity to adapt itself.

Under rainfed conditions, the crop yield can be eight to ten quintals per hectare, whereas in irrigated areas, the yield can go up to 20 quintals per hectare. Where there is assured irrigation, farmers are advised to go in for cultivation of hybrids for a bumper harvest. But in areas, where the moisture availability is low or irrigation can be made available for a limited period, early maturing varieties like Modern and Co-2 would do well.

Other promising varieties are EC 68414 (Peredovic), EC 68515, and Co-1. Seeds of improved Soviet variety, Peredovic, were put to large-scale seed multiplication during the kharif this year.

According to ICAR scientists, a rabi crop, sowing under rainfed conditions should be undertaken when soil moisture and temperature are satisfactory. Under irrigated situations, the crop can be sown up to November. Where the field is free only after November sunflower can grow, but the irrigation requirements would be more. Sunflower responds well to recommended sesame as another remunerative oilseed crop for growing, in pre-rabi, rabi and summer seasons. The average yield, which is around ten quintals per hectare during kharif, can be raised to eight to ten quintals, during rabi and summer.

In central and peninsu

regions such as Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra, sesame is grown in September as well as early October to January. This crop has also gained popularity as a summer crop (January to May) after potato or late paddy in West Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

In southern India, the crop has good potential in all the three seasons: July-August to November-December under rainfed conditions, rabi crop between November and January-February, and summer crop between March and June.

Rice Research Centre

Dr Kirti Singh, Vice-Chancellor of Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology said that international rice research centre will be established at the university soon, which will be the second biggest rice research centre after International Rice Research Institute, Manila (Philippines). He disclosed this at the end of two-day Kharif Kisan Mela organised by the University at Faizabad recently. He told that the project has been finalised with the aid of World Bank and other international organisations including—Food & Agriculture Organisation. New strains of high yielding varieties of paddy suitable for different agro-climatic conditions in various countries, specially South-East Asian countries and China will be developed.

Earlier, inaugurating the Kisan Mela, Dr. Kirti Singh said that scientists of the university had evolved crop pattern and strategies for early rabi crops of oilseeds and other crops which will help the farmers to offset the losses due to drought and floods in U.P. He advised the farmers to visit university farms to gain practical techniques.

Dr. R.K. Singh, Director Research, explained to the farmers about new crops being developed at the university farms, and took them round the experimental farms at Masodha campus.

HAU Releases New Crop Varieties

The scientists of Haryana Agricultural University (HAU) have evolved and released four improved crop varieties, namely, HKR-120 of rice, DS-5 of Desi cotton, 'Chirodi' of cowpea and 'Aparna' of field pea.

In the national trials, HAU's rice variety HKR-120 showed superiority in grain yield over the two earlier varieties of rice, namely, PR 414 and Jaya. This is a mid maturity variety with a maturity period of 150 days and has yielded on an average 60 quintals per hectare at the HAU research farm and 55 quintals per hectare at the farmers' fields. Besides having a high level of yield and good quality of rice, this variety possesses resistance to the three major diseases of rice, namely, bacterial leaf Blight (BLB), stem rot and White Banded Plant Hopper (WBPH).

The lint yield increase of DS-5 variety of cotton has been 36.7 and 19.2 per cent over the existing G-27 and DS-1 varieties respectively. The special feature of this new variety is its non shedding of 'Kapas', ease in picking and little management requirements. The lint of this variety is coarse and, therefore, suitable for the export market.

The 'Chirodi' variety of cowpea indicated its superiority over the previously released variety FS-68 not only in productivity but also in adaptability. The grains of this

new variety are sweet and possess quick cooking ability. Besides being synchronous in maturity, its pods do not shatter after maturity and can be collected in one picking. It matures in 75 days and yields 10 quintals per hectare and out-yields FS-68 by 44 per cent. 'Chirodi' is suited to the rainfed conditions in Haryana.

The leafless variety of field pea 'Aparna' has yielded 40-50 quintals per hectare at the farmers' field under conditions and fits well in rice-pea rotation. Its plant type is dwarf, compact and responds well to increased plant population. The additional advantage of this variety is its resistance to powdery mildew and leaf diseases. Moreover, the presence of double padded stipules grants protection from bird damage. It escapes frost due to late pod formation.

Surgical Technique to Enhance Meat Production

The College of Veterinary Sciences of Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar, has designed a surgical technique which can raise country's meat production by 25 per cent. Standardized by the scientists of the Department of Surgery and Radiology, this technique of partial castration involves only the elimination of testicular parenchyma. The blood supply and innervation of surviving elements of genital glands are not removed thus providing for the preservation of the hormonal function, which allows better weight gain in comparison to entire and fully castrated animals.

The technique is quite simple and can be carried out readily and rapidly with almost no pain and untoward results in rams/goats at

the age of about one month and in male buffalo calves at 2-4 months age. The desirable slaughter age

for rams/goats should be about a year and for male buffaloes around 2 years.

News from UGC

INSAT-1B Programme of UGC

Between 9th November to 30th November, 1987 the following schedule of telecast on higher education through INSAT-1B under the auspices of the University Grants Commission will be observed. The programme is of one hour duration every day from 12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. (Repeated from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.) and will be available on the TV Network throughout the country. For the viewers in Delhi and surrounding areas these programmes can be seen on the second channel.

9.11.87

"Life and Work of C.V. Raman-II"
"Classical Mechanics-V"
"Waves"

10.11.87

"Educational Development in India—Post Independence Perspective"
"Rationale of Planning"
"Vocational Training"

11.11.87

"Origin of Change-I"
"A Talk with Dr. L. Simonato on occupational Cancer-II"
"The Shertally Leg"

12.11.87

"The Genius of Leonardo"
"Max Mueller"

13.11.87

"Know them by dialogue Prof. Wetherill-I"
"Journey through the Solar System Mercury : Experiment of A Planet"

14.11.87

"Cinematic Eye-Beauty and the Beast"
"Language of Gestures-II"

15.11.87 (Sunday)

No Telecast

16.11.87

"Life and work of C.V. Raman-III"
"Classical Mechanics-VI"
"Levers"

17.11.87

"Industrial Development in India—Post Independence Perspective"
"Instructional Process in Industrial Training"
"An obligation for Safety"

18.11.87

"Origin of Change-II"
"A talk with Dr. P. Coomba on occupational Health"
"Eye : An inside story"

19.11.87

"Art of Building"
"A Future in the Past"

20.11.87

"Know them by dialogue Prof. Wetherill-II"
"Journey through the Solar System"

21.11.87

"Cinematic Eye-Hobson's Choice"
"Language of Gestures-III"

22.11.87 (Sunday)

No Telecast

23.11.87

"Life and work of C.V. Raman-IV"
"Classical Mechanics-VII"

24.11.87

"New Economic Policy—I"
"What does underdevelopment mean"
"NTTF : Success through skills"

25.11.87

"Hair : Cables of Information"
"Variations of a Theme"
"Modern irrigation system"

26.11.87

"Energy and Architecture"
"Early Andhra Coins"

27.11.87

"Strides in space"
"Journey through the solar system earth : The planet"

28.11.87

"Cinematic Eye-La Strada"
"Staging Reckett"

29.11.87 (Sunday)

No Telecast

30.11.87

"Life and work of C.V. Raman-V"
"University Round Up"

Sports News

Padma to Lead Varsities' Cricket Team

Ms. Padmavathi Reddy of Osmania University has been named as the skipper of the Indian Universities Junior Women Team that will participate in the Junior National Women Cricket Championship being held at Lucknow from Nov. 17 to 22, 1987. The team was selected after trials on Oct. 30 & 31, 1987 at IIT, Kanpur. Other members of the team are :

1. Madhu Kumari Singh (Ranchi); 2. G.S. Laxmi (V. Captain) (Ranchi); 3. B. Sunitha (Osmania); 4. Ritu Sharma (Pan-

jab); 5. Suhasini Vaidya (Nagpur); 6. Kashmira Sudan (Kanpur); 7. Sangeeta Saxena (Kanpur); 8. Arti Amdekar (Bhopal); 9. Sarbjit Kaur (Punjabi); 10. Anita Rana (Panjab); 11. Prabha Pawar (Nagpur); 12. Uma B. (Delhi); 13. Suman Sharma (Delhi); 14. Sameera Khan (Osmania); and 15. Seema Sinha (Kanpur).

The team is presently under training at Kanpur under the supervision of Mr. Babu Achareth, Cricket Coach of Calicut University.

schools had already started functioning in the country. About eight lakh persons would benefit from this scheme.

Another big scheme, the Iqra Pilot Project, which has already been initiated in Rawalpindi Division on experimental basis, will ultimately be spread all over the country. This project would also provide employment opportunities to the educated unemployed.

Soviet Supercomputer

Soviet scientists have developed a new supercomputer capable of carrying out many hundred million operations per second. The supercomputer, ES-1766, developed by scientists of the Kiev Institute of Cybernetics, can accommodate up to 192 microprocessors for simultaneous operations. It is specially suited for mathematical modelling of global atmospheric processes, as well as for controlling large-scale automated production systems.

News from Abroad

Rs. 500m Education Plan for Pakistan

The Federal and Provincial Governments in Pakistan have planned several projects to be initiated during the current fiscal year for providing educational facilities to the maximum number of people and to achieve the target of 50 per cent literacy rate by 1990.

An amount of Rs. 500 million from the Prime Minister's employment fund has been earmarked for this purpose for 1987-88. The Ministry of Finance has so far released Rs. 300 million out of this fund to the Ministry of Education for establishing *Nai Roshni* schools.

Under this scheme, 22,000 schools will be set up. About 15,000 such

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND EXAMINATIONS

Applications are invited from College/University teachers for admission to Correspondence Courses in Evaluation Methodology and Examinations at Basic Level, Intermediate Level and Advanced Level/Special Professional Course. The duration of each of the three courses is six months. A personal 'Contact Programme' for three days is planned for each of the three courses. Universities/Institutions sponsoring candidates can meet the registration/course fees from out of unassigned grants by UGC.

Request for prospectus and application form accompanied by crossed Indian Postal order for Rs. 10/- drawn in favour of the Secretary, Association of Indian Universities and a self addressed stamped envelope (Rs. 2/-) should be sent to the Project Director (Exams), Association of Indian Universities, 16 Kotla Marg, New Delhi 110002. Last date for receipt of applications is extended to 15th November, 1987 for both sponsored and non-sponsored candidates.

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Established in 1965, the AIU Library has acquired over the years a valuable collection of books and documents on Higher Education. Among the topics prominently represented are Educational Sociology, Educational Planning, Educational Administration, Teaching & Teachers' Training, Examinations, Economics of Education and Country Studies. Developing fields of Adult Education, Continuing Education and Distance Education, and Educational Technology are also well stocked. The Library is particularly strong in its collection of reports whether they are on the setting up of different universities or on the state of Higher Education. Files of Annual Reports of different universities are also maintained. Readers are kept informed of the latest acquisitions through our column 'Additions to AIU Library'.

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Doctoral Degrees awarded during the preceding month are reported as 'Theses of the Month' while registrations made for such degrees are flashed as 'Research in Progress'. Bibliographies are also compiled and supplied on demand.

Research scholars and students of education are welcome to use these resources. The Library is open from 9-00 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. Monday through Friday. Access can also be had through inter library loan for which requisition must be made through your Librarian

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

A List of Research Scholars Registered for Doctoral Degrees of Indian Universities

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Library Science

1. Dorka, Piara Singh *Reference and bibliographical sources of Punjabi language and literature : State of the art survey and evaluation of selective sources.* Panjab. Dr. H.R. Chopra.

2. Mishra, Purnima. *The use of chemical literature in India : A bibliometric investigation.* BHU. Dr. B.N. Singh

Sociology

1. Ahluwalia, Rachna *Professional orientation of medical students in Medical College, Rohtak A sociological study.* Panjab. Prof. K.P. Singh

2. Ishwar Chandra *Socio-economic studies of BHU* BHU. Prof I.C. Tiwari.

3. Tiwari, Kul Pati. *Structure and functions of Lord Vishwanath Temple.* BHU. Prof S. Tripathi.

Political Science

1. Mishra, Anup. *Some aspects of India's foreign policy.* BHU. Dr. A.S. Mishra.

2. Ojha, Hari Narayan. *Some aspects of India's foreign policy.* BHU. Dr. A.S. Mishra

3. Padhi, Sabita. *Defining pattern of non-alignment in South Asia.* BHU. Dr. P. Upadhyay.

4. Pandey, Nagendra Kumar. *Indian Govt. and politics.* BHU. Dr. A.S. Mishra.

5. Shrestha, Deepak Krishna. *Nepalese politics.* BHU. Dr. P. Upadhyay.

6. Singh, Uma Shanker *Bharatiya Samvidhan aur dhara nirpeksh rashtra ke pratisthapana* BHU. Dr. T.N. Pant.

7. Tiwari, Shambhu Sharan *Office of the Chairman of Bihar Legislative Council, 1957 to present day.* BHU. Dr. P. Upadhyay.

Economics

1. Das, Dipak Ranjan *Urban Poverty* BHU. Dr. P.K. Chaubey.

2. Karim Koshish Mohammad Hossain. *Effects of IC Canal on rural development of Rajasthan State.* BHU. Prof G.B. Kushwaha.

3. Prakash, V. *Energy and economic development.* Kerala. Dr. P.R. Gopinathan Nair.

Law

1. Dwivedi, Bishnu Prasad *The changing dimension of personal liberty in India.* BHU. Prof. C.M. Jariwala.

2. Mishra, Shri Prakash *Concept of natural justice and its application in domestic inquiry.* BHU. Shri V.S. Chouhar

3. Pandey, Ashok Kumar. *Scope of protection available to civil servant employees of public undertakings and private sector : A comparative study* BHU. Prof. M.N. Chaturvedi

4. Sharma, Prabhakar. *Rural indebtedness : A socio-legal study.* BHU. Prof V.N. Singh.

5. Singh, Bindeshwar Prasad. *Legal aid in India*. BHU. Prof. R.K. Misra.

6. Singh, Mahendra Pratap. *Role of state and the law in development of industrial relations in India*. BHU. Prof. H.C. Srivastava.

7. Singh, Usha K. *Law relating to violence against women*. BHU. Prof. R.K. Misra.

8. Yadava, Surendra Kumar. *Public policy under Law of Contract*. BHU. Prof. V.N. Singh.

Education

1. Narayana Pillai, C. *Development and testing of criteria for the preparation of neoliterate books in Malayalam*. Kerala. Dr. K. Sivadasan Pillai.

Commerce

1. Agrawal, Vijay Kumar. *The personal policies and practices of aluminium industry of India with special reference to HINDALCO—A case study*. BHU. Dr. D.S. Mishra.

2. Diwakar Singh. *Industrial profile of Uttar Pradesh : A case study of Varanasi District*. BHU. Dr. V.S. Singh.

3. Giri, Balasubramaniam. *Managerial perception of organisational environment : A case study of Bharat Yantric Nigam, Allahabad*. BHU. Prof. D.P.N. Singh.

4. Giri, Nandishwar. *Marketing practice in small scale units in U.P.* BHU. Dr. B. Jha.

5. Khanna, Rajeev. *Indian import policy since mid seventies*. BHU. Dr. K.N. Sharma.

6. Krishna Kumar. *Corporate liquidations in India*. BHU. Dr. V.S. Singh.

7. Mishra, Ajoy Kumar. *Working of IRBI—A critical appraisal*. BHU. Dr. S.P. Srivastava.

8. On Prakash. *Human resource accounting in Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd*. BHU. Dr. M.B. Shukla.

9. Raj Kishor. *Profitability evaluation of Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation*. BHU. Dr. M.B. Shukla.

10. Saraf, Arun Kumar. *A critical study of incentives and allowances under Income Tax Act*. BHU. Dr. S.N. Mehrotra.

11. Sharma, Kedar Nath. *Industrial relations in General Insurance Corporation of India*. BHU. Dr. D.S. Mishra.

12. Singh, Ajay Kumar. *Administration of State Level Taxes in Bihar*. BHU. Dr. D.S. Mishra.

13. Singh, Arun Kumar. *Advertising as sales promotion management in selected Public Sector Undertakings in U.P.* BHU. Dr. B. Jha.

14. Singh, Awadhesh Kumar. *Financial practices of small industrial units : A case study*. BHU. Dr. V.S. Singh.

15. Singh, Awadhesh Narayan. *Industrial democracy in public enterprises : A case study of selected units*. BHU. Dr. Shyam Chandra.

16. Singh, Basant Kumar. *Promotional role of the development banks : A case study*. BHU. Prof. R.A. Singh.

17. Singh, Birendra Pratap. *Human resource management in Banaras Hindu University with special reference to the non-teaching staff*. BHU. Dr. Shyam Chandra.

18. Singh, Desh Raj. *An appraisal of the working of lead bank in India : A case study*. BHU. Dr. A.R. Tripathi.

19. Singh, Jai Pratap. *Personnel practices in India telecommunication in U.P.* BHU. Dr. A.A. Ansari.

20. Singh, Kripa Shankar. *Progress and prospect of commercial banks in India since 1969*. BHU. Dr. K.N. Sharma.

21. Tiwari, Manoj Kumar. *Role of cooperative banks in rural development in U.P. : A case study*. BHU. Dr. A.R. Tripathi.

22. Trivedi, Ravi. *Administration of Sales Tax of Uttar Pradesh*. BHU. Dr. D.S. Misra.

23. Trivedi, Shashank. *An appraisal of the working of the Credit Authorisation Scheme in India*. BHU. Dr. A.R. Tripathi.

24. Vinod Kumar. *Industrial relation in Fertilizer Corporation of India : A case study of Phoolpur, Allahabad*. BHU. Dr. D.S. Mishra.

25. Yadava, Lala. *Management of working capital of small scale industrial units : A case study*. BHU. Dr. A.R. Tripathi.

Home Science

1. Mehrotra, Anita. *A study of vegetarianism and heart disease*. BHU. Prof. (Mrs.) A. Shukla.

2. Nanda, Snehalata. *Food and nutrition*. BHU. Prof. (Mrs.) A. Shukla.

3. Singh, Anjali. *A comparative study of the patterns of the role of home making in urban and rural women of Varanasi*. BHU. Prof. (Mrs.) A. Shukla.

4. Singh, Arpana. *Home management related to child development and food and nutrition*. BHU. Dr. (Mrs.) N. Sant.

Business Management

1. Bhardwaj, Manoj. *Credit appraisal in Indian commercial banks : A case study*. BHU. Dr. Chhote Lal.

2. Gupta, Satya Prakash. *Systems application in modern defence management*. BHU. Dr. Deepak Barman.

3. Jha, Amar Nath. *A study on marketing personnel or marketing strategy development : A case study*. BHU. Prof. A. Ahmad.

4. Khattri, Pradeep Kumar. *Marketing of consumer products through cooperative societies : A case study*. BHU. Prof. A. Ahmad.

5. Mallik, Chandan Basu. *Advertising attitudes in India : A case study*. BHU. Prof. A. K. Shah.

6. Mankhand, Gautam. *Marketing strategy of selected calculator manufacturers in India*. BHU. Prof. A. Ahmad.

7. Misra, Atul. *Marketing practices and policies of management consultancy organisations in India*. BHU. Dr. H.C. Chaudhary.

8. Pandeya, Vishwanath. *Consumer Protection Legislation: A comparative study of India and the United States*. BHU. Dr. A.K. Agrawal.

9. Ramani, A.H. *An enquiry into investment costs and benefits derived of computer based information systems in selected organisations*. Kerala. Prof. S. Chidambara Iyer.

10. Singh, Alok Kumar. *Labour turnover in Indian Industries : A case study*. BHU. Dr. H.C. Chaudhary.

11. Sodhi, Manish. *Trends in share prices in India*. BHU. Dr. Chhote Lal.
12. Srivastava, Arun Kumar. *Settlement of industrial disputes in India : A case study*. BHU. Prof. A.K. Shah and Dr. Yogendra Singh.

HUMANITIES

Philosophy

1. Bhattacharya, Manjula. *Jain dharma mein ishwarvad ke samalochana*. BHU. Dr. S.M. Jain and Dr. U.C. Dubey.
2. Chacko, Joseph. *A critical study of the ethical views of Jean Paul Sartre*. Kerala. Dr. K.C. Chacko.
3. Chakraborty, Minakshi. *Mysticism and philosophy of science*. BHU. Dr. S. Balakrishnan.
4. Dutta, Mala. *Brahma Siddhi ka darshnik adhyayan*. BHU. Dr. Kripa Shanker.
5. Kanhaiya Lal. *Sri Aurobindo darshan mein manushya evam jagat ka swaroop*. BHU. Dr. U.C. Dubey.
6. Maitreya, Manju. *Bharatiya darshan mein pratyaksha pramana*. BHU. Dr. U. Chaturvedi.
7. Natarajan, Tara. *Philosophy, phenomenology and Indian thought*. BHU. Prof. N.S.S. Raman.
8. Pandey, Angad Prasad. *Kant evam Gita darshan ka tulnatmak adhyayan*. BHU. Dr. U.C. Dubey.
9. Pandey, Prem Nath. *Tilak tatha Kant ke nitishastra ka tulnatmak evam sameekshatmak adhyayan*. BHU. Dr. S. Vijay Kumar.
10. Rai, Shailendra Kumar. *Mahatma Gandhi ke satya ke avadharana*. BHU. Dr. U. Chaturvedi.
11. Sataya, Phramaha Suthan Sing. *The existence and knowledge of God in Western philosophy of religion*. BHU. Dr. D.A. Gangadhar.
12. Shah, Jitendra Babulal. *Naya chakra ka darshnika adhyayan*. BHU. Dr. S.M. Jain and Dr. R.R. Pandey.
13. Sun Jee Lee. *Advaita vedantik philosophy*. BHU. Prof. N.S.S. Raman.

Fine Arts

1. Ghosh, Anup Kumar. *Bharat ke vishalkaya murtiyan: Arambhik kal se 13vin shati tak*. BHU. Prof. R. Das Gupta.
2. Singh, Tarkeshwer. *Assam ke murti kala 6vin shatabdi se 13vin shatabdi tak*. BHU. Prof. R. Das Gupta.

Music

1. Chakravarty, Smarajit. *A critical study of the tradition and repertory of Bangali kirtan with a special emphasis as padavalikirtan*. BHU. Dr. (Smt.) Vimla Musalgaonkar.
2. Kavimandan, Ramchandra Vishwanath. *Pranav parivar ke sadasyon ka Bharatiya shastriya sangeet ke gaya rachanaon ke kshetra mein yogdan : Pranav Parivar—Pt. Onkarnath Thakur Pranav rang ke shishya-prashishya*. BHU. Dr. P.K. Dixit.
3. Santosh Kumari. *Rag aur ras*. BHU. Dr. (Smt.) Vimla Musalgaonkar.
4. Sharma, Neelam. *Hindi chalchitron ka geet-sangeet mein shastriya ragon ka upyog aur naveen prayog*. BHU. Dr. P.K. Dixit.
5. Susmita Bala. *Vaidic sandarbh mein sangeet aur chitra-kala ke mool avadharanayen*. BHU. Dr. R.D. Dhakravarty.

Language & Literature

English

1. Dhoundiyal, Shree Krishna Datt. *Major trends of contemporary British and American poetry : A comparative study*. BHU. Dr. R.K. Asthana and Dr. R.S. Sharma.
2. Gupta, Vinita. *Treatment of family in the fiction of Eudora Welty*. BHU. Dr. A.K. Tripathi.
3. Hajela, Bharti. *Women characters in the last plays of Shakespeare*. BHU. Dr. Krishna Banerjee.
4. Jaiswal, Praveen Prasad. *Contemporary Indian English poetry : A study of major stylistic features*. BHU. Dr. M.K. Chaudhary and Dr. R. S. Sharma.
5. Munir. *Elmer Rice : A study of his plays in humanistic perspective*. BHU. Dr. J.B. Mishra.
6. Rao, Deepika T. *Contemporary Irish poetry*. BHU. Mrs. A. Nigam.
7. Sharma, Jyoti. *Robert Lowell and confessional poetry*. BHU. Dr. A. Nigam.
8. Singh, Alka. *George Elliot*. BHU. Dr. S.K. Sinha.
9. Singh, Ramesh Chandra. *Benjamin Disraeli as a political novelist*. BHU. Dr. G.B. Thampi.
10. Srivastava, Anil Kumar. *Thom Gunn*. BHU. Dr. S.N. Pandey.

Sanskrit

1. Dwivedi, Ashok Kumar. *Balmiki Ramayan mein kavya tatva*. BHU. Dr. Janardan Upadhyay.
2. Naresh Singh. *Shrimad Bhagwat mein Shankar vedant ka sameekshatmak adhyayan*. BHU. Dr. Rama Shankar Tripathi.
3. Pandey, Mridula. *Nirupat evam Uchchat Bhashya ka tulnatmak adhyayan*. BHU. Dr. Vyas Mishra.
4. Pathak, Ram Suresh. *Vyakaran sidhantam manjushya subarth vishyak sidhant sameeksha*. BHU. Dr. Chander Bhanu Sharma Bhardwaj.
5. Sharma, Gyanendra. *Vajasneya Rudra Mantreshu komyavidhina sameeksha*. BHU. Dr. H.R. Sharma.
6. Sharma, Hareram. *Muktawali man meyodyayon Tulnatmak adhyayan*. BHU. Dr. N.R. Shrinivasan.
7. Shrivastava, Renu. *Sanskrit geet kavyon ka alochnatmak adhyayan*. BHU. Dr. Janardan Upadhyay.
8. Tiwari, Muniram. *Basubanyo : Vyaktitva kritraich*. BHU. Dr. S P. Vyas.
9. Tiwari, Nandlal. *Mahavir Charit Bal Ramayan natkyos-tulnatmak adhyayanam*. BHU. Dr. C.M. Dwivedi.
10. Tripathi, Jagdamba Prasad. *Panchong sameekshanam*. BHU. Dr. Chandra Pandey.

Pali

1. Dhammasena, Dawalgama. *A study in the cultural history of India and Sri Lanka as described in the Vansa literature upto 12 century A.D.* BHU. Dr. P. Dubey.
2. Pandey, Rekha. *Lalit-vistar ka Baudh Sanskrit sahitya mein yogdan*. BHU. Dr. K. C. Jain.

Hindi

1. Dubey, Rudra Shankar. *Hindi bal sahitya aur shiksha shashtra*. BHU. Dr. Vishwanath Mishra.

2. Ganesan, Sujata. *Mahadevi ka gadya sahitya*. BHU. Dr. Asha Pant.

3. Jaiswal, Suman. *Masoom Raza Rahi ke upanyason mein Muslim jeevan*. BHU. Dr. Pushpa Agrawal.

4. Mishra, Bharti. *Madhya Kalin Hindi kavya mein istri charitra*. BHU. Dr. Chandra Kala Tripathi.

5. Munni Devi. *Soorsagar mein pauranik kathaon ka sandarbh tatha unka sahityik mulyankan*. BHU. Dr. S.S. Shukla.

6. Pandey, Gopalji. *Siyaram Sharan Gupta : Vyaktitva aur krititva*. BHU. Dr. R.S. Dubey.

7. Pandey, Keshav. *Jatiya chetana aur Hindi ke upanyas, 1950 se 1980*. BHU. Dr. Rajmani Sharma.

8. Pandey, Kripa Shankar. *Tulsi ke kavya mein tatkalin aitihasik tathya*. BHU. Dr. S.S. Shukla.

9. Rai, Jai Prakash. *Lalit nibandh evam Dr. Kuber Nath Rai*. BHU. Dr. Shiv Karan Singh.

10. Ramesh Chanda. *Nirala ke kavitaon per Vivekananda ka prabhav*. BHU. Dr. M.N. Rai.

11. Sharma, Girija. *Adhunik Hindi kahani lekhikaon ke kritiyon mein nari manodasha ke abhivyakti, 1950-1980*. BHU. Dr. Ashok Singh.

12. Singh, Abhimanyu. *Manviya mulya evam Nirala*. BHU. Dr. Vidyottama Mishra.

13. Singh, Rajendra Prasad. *Adhunik Hindi kavya ke vikas mein Harilaudh ka yogdan*. BHU. Dr. R.S. Dubey.

14. Sinha, Chetna. *Hindi ke prayogdharmi natak, 1975 se 1985 tak*. BHU. Dr. R.S. Dubey.

15. Srivastava, Purnima. *Samkalin pariprekshya mein Kabir ke prasangikata*. BHU. Dr. S.P. Singh.

16. Verma, Kanchan. *Athoven dashak ke Hindi kahani*. BHU. Dr. Chauthi Ram Yadav.

Urdu

1. Ansari, Nasim Akhtar. *Delhi College : Tareekh aur Ilmi-wa-adabi khidmat*. BHU. Dr. Zafar Ahmad.

2. Kamil. *Mohammaden Educational Conference : Tareekh aur khidmat*. BHU. Dr. Zafar Ahmad.

3. Mohammad Arshad. *Saadat Hasan Manto : Hayat aur karname*. BHU. Dr. H.C. Nayyar.

4. Mohammad Yunus. *Anjuman Taraqqi-I-Urdu tareekh aur khidmat, 1947 tak*. BHU. Dr. Haneef Naqavi.

5. Naheed Syda. *Josh Malihabadi : Hayat aur karname*. BHU. Dr. Qamar Jaban.

6. Saleha Begum. *Saleha Abid Husain : Shakhlat aur karname*. BHU. Dr. H.C. Nayyar.

7. Usmana Khatoon. *Mahrnama' Maarif ke ilmi wa adabi khidmat*. BHU. Dr. Rasheed Khatoon.

Telugu

1. Aruna Bharathi N. *Techniques of teaching of Tamil to Hindi speakers*. BHU. Dr. G. Trivikramaiah.

2. Sarma Sanagavarapu, Ravi Sankara Rishikesa. *Sri Krishna Bhagavatam : A comparative study with Vyasa and Potana*. BHU. Prof. J.S.P. Rao.

3. Sita Devi, Mallampalli. *A critical study of Srinatha's Kashikhanda*. BHU. Prof. J.S.P. Rao.

Chinese

1. Asthana, Girija Rani. *Rural women in China and India*. BHU. Dr. Kamal Sheel.

2. Jha, Aditi. *Lu Xun and women character*. BHU. Dr. Kamal Sheel.

3. Rakesh Kumar. *Modern nationalism - Its historical origin in China and India*. BHU. Dr. Kamal Sheel.

History

1. Misra, Arun Kumar. *Microlithic industries of North India*. BHU. Dr. (Miss) V. Jaiswal.

2. Pandey, Chandravati. *Ancient Indian culture*. BHU. Dr. (Mrs) V. Tripathi.

3. Pandey Prem Sunder. *Economic history in early mediaeval India*. BHU. Dr. A.L. Yadava.

4. Paras Nath. *History of science and technology*. BHU. Dr. H.C. Bharadwaj.

5. Patil, Subhash Shankar. *History of Ichalkaranji' Jahangir*. Shivaji. Dr. V.S. Kadam.

6. Sharma, Om Prakash. *History of science*. BHU. Dr. H.C. Bharadwaj.

7. Singh, Prabha. *Juridical studies in the Katyayan Smriti*. BHU. Dr. A.L. Yadav.

8. Srivastava, Kamal Kumar. *Sanitary arrangements during early historic period*. BHU. Dr. T.N. Roy.

9. Tripathi, Shyam Bihari. *Saivism in South-East Asia*. BHU. Dr. (Mrs.) S.D. Singhal.

10. Upadhyay, Archana. *Archaeology of Middle Ganga Plains*. BHU. Prof. P. Singh.

THESES OF THE MONTH

A List of Doctoral Theses Accepted by Indian Universities

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Library Science

1. Subbalah, Revuru. *Conceptual framework for an Indian National Agricultural Information System, Inagris, Kerala*. Prof. K.A. Isaac.

Psychology

1. Baxy, Rekha. *The effect of parental acceptance and rejection on child personality*. HS Gour. Prof. Jai Prakash.

2. Pandey, Ashok Kumar. *Contribution of social desirability factor to adjustment projective inventory scores*. Utkal.

3. Sharma, Kamudini. *A study of field dependent-independent cognitive style in relation to marital adjustment among educated married couples.* HS Gour. Prof. Jai Prakash.

4. Shri Krishna, K. *An inquiry into personality traits of university students in relation to addition with reference to certain socio-psycho variations.* Patel. Dr. J.C. Parikh.

Sociology

1. Bhattacharyya, Pradipnath. *Socio-political structure of the Jamatias : A critical study and analytical description of the Jamatia folklore.* Calcutta.

2. Mishra, Saraswati. *Social adjustment in old age : A case study of retired government employees living in Chandigarh and Jabalpur.* D. Litt. Durgawati.

3. Ramesh Babu, Merugumala. *Institutionalised treatment of juvenile delinquents in Andhra Pradesh : A sociological analysis.* Andhra.

4. Talukder, Rochita. *The styles of adjustment of Bengali refugees : A sociological inquiry, 1950-1980.* JNU. Prof. T.K. Oommen

Social Anthropology

1. Mahanta, Pradip Jyoti. *The role of Assam Vaishnavism in the making of Assamese life and culture : A study in an enduring tradition.* Gauhati. Dr. Birendra Nath Dutta.

2. Singh, Longjam Rajendra. *Physical variation between two sections of the Kabulis of Manipur and their ethnic position.* Gauhati. Dr. B.M. Das.

Political Science

1. Balakrishnan, Uday. *Trade unionism in Government with special reference to the P & T and the Railways* Karnatak. Dr. K. Raghvendra Rao.

2. Khera, Vijay. *Ujjain sambhag mein nagar palikaon evam nagar nigamon ke rajnitik evam arthik pehluon ka adhyayan.* Vikram. Dr. P.K. Bhattacharya and Dr. (Smt) S. Murthy.

3. Mohammad Omer Hewadyyar. *Pashutunistan issue as an element in Afghan foreign policy : A legacy of imperialism* JNU. Prof. M.L. Sondhi.

4. Rodrigues, Valerian. *The theory of the Revolutionary Party in Marxism-Leninism.* JNU. Dr. Sudipta Kaviraj.

5. Siddalingappa, Parameshwar. *Impact of development agencies on the process of modernization : A case study of the backward classes of Athani.* Karnatak. Dr. R.T. Jangam.

Economics

1. Bandyopadhyay, Lily. *Planning towards organising rural landuse pattern.* IIT Kharagpur.

2. Jain, Neelima. *Madhya Pradesh mein krishi bhooni prabandh evam sansadhamon ka swaroop : Ek vishleshnatmak adhyayan.* HS Gour. Dr. Kewal Chand Jain.

3. Patil, Amrit Tukaram. *A study of production and marketing of onion in Nasik and Dhule District in Maharashtra.* Nagpur. Shri P.K. Fadne.

4. Patil, Shivaji Jibhau. *The contribution of agricultural research and development of agricultural production in Maharashtra State.* MP Agrl. Shri R.G. Patil.

5. Patnaik, Manjurani. *Drought-proneness and human response : Case study of Orissa.* IIT Kharagpur.

6. Saksena, Aditya Narain. *Rail transport and regional*

development : A micro study. Patel. Dr. J.H. Achvaryu.

7. Srinivasan, S. *Economics of grape cultivation in Dindigul and Nilakkottai areas in Madurai District.* Madurai.

8. Vijayalakshmi, Dandamudi. *Financial administration of Municipal Corporation in Andhra Pradesh.* Durgawati. Dr. Vinod Audhola.

Law

1. Gupta, Radha Raman. *Concept of Hindu marriage and its nullity.* Rajasthan. Dr. I.C. Saxena.

2. Rathi, Ram Lal. *The law relating to frustration of contract : A study of its emerging socio-legal trends in India.* Rajasthan. Prof. R.L. Verma.

Education

1. Brahadeeshwaran, D. *An alanysis of the effectiveness of Chemistry curriculum of the polytechnics.* Karnatak. Dr. K. Ramachandrachar.

2. Kanade, Vijay Krishnarao. *A study of the utility of yogie exercises in the promotion of physical fitness and selected athletic events.* Nagpur. Dr. M. Gharote.

3. Khalwania, Nakshatar Singh. *Effectiveness of concept based science curriculum in developing cognitive structures and acquisition of process skills among high school students.* Panjab.

4. Mohanty, Sarat Chandra. *A critical appraisal of national adult education programme in Orissa.* Sambalpur. Dr. V.B. Shastry.

5. Sreekantan Nair, C.P. *A critical study of the education of the tribals in Kerala with special reference to Wynad Area Calicut* Dr. C.L. Anand.

Commerce

1. Agrawal, Sheo Kumar. *Madhya Pradesh mein sai bee evam us per adharit udyog.* Ravishankar. Dr. Ashok Parakh

2. Bari, Matadeen. *A critical study of trade union in centrally governed undertakings in Jabalpur District after independence.* Durgawati. Prof. K.C. Jain

3. Mazumdar, Apurbananda. *Electronics industry in India Review of strategy and growth.* Gauhati. Dr. A.K. Sarma.

4. Panda, Dhaneswar. *The fishing industry of Orissa : A case study of Chilka Lake.* Utkal

5. Shrivastava, Binod Bihari. *Educated unemployment An economic study with reference to Bihar.* Magadh

Home Science

1. Chanchal, B. *A study of consumer preferences and an assessment of the properties of the fabrics produced from textured yarns.* Anna.

Business Management

1. Eresi, Kalchetty. *Management of finance.* Karnatak. Dr. Bhagwati Prasad.

2. Garg, Ashok Kumar. *Fixed assets accounting in cemen industry in India, 1974-1986.* Rajasthan. Dr. N.K. Sharma.

3. Jain, Dharam Chand. *Accounting practices and procedures in selected nationalised banks.* Rajasthan. Dr. D.C. Jain.

4. Maruthi Ram, P. *Financing of public enterprises : A study of the impact on cost of funds in select Central and Andhra Pradesh Government enterprises.* Osmania.

5. Mathur, S.C. *Performance appraisal of iron and steel industry in India.* Rajasthan. Dr. N.P. Agarwal.

DELHI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Old I. G. Block : Kashmere Gate, Delhi-110006

This Institute is looking for faculty members and other staff to fill regular positions as given below. The scales of pay for teaching staff would be revised shortly. The revised scales would be applicable from the date of joining. All the scales carry allowances as per Central Govt. rates.

Designation	Existing Scale of Pay (To be revised shortly).	Total Minimum emoluments in the Revised Scale at present.
Lecturer	700-1600	Rs. 2926/-
Asstt. Prof.	1200-1900	Rs. 4822/-
Professor	1500-2500	Rs. 6870/-

The recruitment rules (provisional), designations, number of vacancies and specialization for the various positions are as given below. The Institute reserves the right to change the vacancies.

Designation	No.	Specialization
1. Professor	4+1 Nos.	Electronics & Communication Engg. 2 Computer Engg. 2 Head Computer Centre 1

Essential

- (i) A Ph.D. Degree in the appropriate field.
- (ii) 10 Years experience in teaching/research with at least 5 Years in teaching in an Institution with University level of teaching at graduate/post graduate levels, R & D Organization in the area of specialization.
- (iii) Specialised knowledge in one or more fields.

Desirable

- (i) Evidence of Research and Development activities by way of Publications/Patents.
- (ii) Experience in guiding research with documentary evidence.

Age : Not exceeding 50 years.

Note-I

Qualifications are relaxable at the discretion of the Selection Committee in case of candidates otherwise well qualified. In case of Engineers with outstanding R & D work, the requirements of the Ph.D. degree and teaching experience can be waived.

Note-II

Recruitment Rules for Head Computer Centre are the same as for Professor Computer Engg.

- 2. Asstt. Professor : 7 Electronics & Comm. Engg. 4
Computer Engg. 3

Essential

- (i) Master's Degree in the Engg./Tech. from a recognised University or equivalent in the appropriate field.
- (ii) 5 Years experience in teaching/research in the required field in an Institution with University level of Teaching/R & D organization.

Desirable

- (i) Doctor's degree in the relevant field.
 - (ii) Evidence of Research and Development activities by way of Publications/Patents.
- Age : Not exceeding 45 years.

Note-I

Qualifications are relaxable at the discretion of the Selection Committee in case of candidates otherwise well qualified. In case of Engineers with outstanding R and D work, the requirements of the Ph.D. degree and teaching experience can be waived.

- 3. Lecturers : 17 Electronics & Comm. Engg.* 6
(Engineering) Computer Engg.* 6
Electrical Engg.* 3
Mechanical Engg.** 2

*One Post in each reserved for Scheduled Caste.

**One Post reserved for Scheduled Tribe.

Essential

- (i) Master's degree in the appropriate field in Engg./Tech. from a recognized University or equivalent.
- (ii) failing (i) above :
1st Class Bachelor's degree in the appropriate field of Engg./Tech. from a recognised Institute/University.

Note : Such a Candidate shall have to acquire M.E./M. Tech. degree within a period of 5 years of his appointment failing which he/she shall not be entitled to any further increment in the prescribed pay scale.

Age : Not exceeding 35 years.

- 4 Lecturers : 5 Mathematics** 2
(Non Engineering) Physics* 2
English 1

**One Post reserved for S. Tribe.

*One Post reserved for S. Caste.

Essential

- (i) A IInd Class Master's degree or an equivalent degree of a recognised university or equivalent in the subject concerned.

Desirable

(i) Teaching experience of degree/post-graduate classes in a recognised Institute/University.

(ii) A Ph.D. degree in the appropriate field from a recognised University or equivalent.

Note

Provided that if a candidate does not possess a Ph. D./M. Phil/M. Litt. at the time of his/her appointment and does not qualify himself/herself for the award of Ph. D./M. Phil/M. Litt. degree from a recognised University in a subject which is being taught by him/her within a period of 8 years from the date of his/her appointment, he/she shall not be entitled to any further increment after the expiry of the said period of 8 years till such time he/she fulfils the above mentioned requirements.

Age : Not exceeding 35 years.

5. Programmer : 1 Scale Rs. 2200-4000 (Revised)

Essential

(i) (a) Master's Degree in Operation Research, Statistics, Science, Arts, Economics or Mathematics from a recognised University/Institution or equivalent with a Diploma/Certificate from a recognized University/Institution in Computer Programming.

(i) (b) A Bachelor's degree in Engineering or Master's degree in Computer Applications from a recognised University/Institution or equivalent.

(ii) 3 Years experience of data processing work in a Computer Centre in case of (i) (a) and 1 year experience in Computer applications in case of candidates having qualifications mentioned in (i) (b).

Desirable

(i) Proficiency in FORTRAN, COBOL, PASCAL, BASIC, C

(ii) Knowledge of System software.

Age : Not exceeding 35 years.

In case of candidates otherwise suitable the qualifications and experience are relaxable.

6. Hardware Engineer : 1 Scale Rs. 2200-4000 (Revised)

Essential

(i) Bachelor's Degree in Electronics Engineering/Computer Engineering from a recognised University/Institution or equivalent.

(ii) 1 year experience of working on a Computer/Micro-processor for design and development work.

Desirable

(i) Experience of maintenance of peripherals and designing interfacing circuits.

(ii) Proficiency in programming.

Age : Not exceeding 35 years.

7. Dy. Administrative Officer : 1 Scale Rs. 2375-3500 (Revised)

Essential

(i) Degree of a recognised University or equivalent.

(ii) 7 Years experience including 4 years experience in a supervisory capacity in an Institution or Govt./Autonomous/Business Organisations.

Desirable

(i) Knowledge of Govt. Rules and Regulations.

(ii) A degree in Business Management/Administration.

Age : Not exceeding 40 years.

8. Director of Physical : 1 Scale of Pay Rs. 2200-4000 (Revised)
Education*
*Reserved for S. Caste.

Essential

(i) Master's Degree in Physical Education of a recognised University or equivalent.

OR

At least second class Bachelor's degree with a degree or post graduate diploma in physical education from a recognised university or equivalent.

(ii) 3 Years experience in imparting training in physical Education/Sports in National Institution or/and Welfare Camps.

Age : Not exceeding 35 years.

9. Workshop Supdt : 1 Scale of Pay Rs. 2200-4000 (Revised)

Essential

A Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering of a recognised university or equivalent with atleast 3 years experience in a large engineering workshop.

OR

3 Years diploma in Mechanical Engineering/Production Engineering from a State Board of Technical Education with atleast 7 years experience in a large engineering workshop.

Age : Not exceeding 40 years.

10. Store Officer : 1 Scale of Pay Rs. 2000-3000 (revised)

Essential

(i) Degree of a recognised University or equivalent.

(ii) 5 years experience in a Govt. or semi-Govt. Department or Industrial or Technical Institute concerning Purchase, Storage and issue of stores.

(Qualification relaxable at the Selection Committee's discretion in case of candidate's otherwise well qualified).

Desirable

- (i) Diploma in Engineering or equivalent.
- (ii) Knowledge of Govt. Rules and Regulations and accounting procedure.

Age : Not exceeding 35 years.

11. Project Officer : 1 Scale of Pay Rs. 3000-4500
(Revised)

Essential

- (i) Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering or equivalent.
- (ii) 7 year's experience in Administration, supervision, planning or teaching in a Technical Institution/department/project.

Desirable

- (i) At least 3 years experience in Planning and maintenance of Civil Work.
- (ii) At least 3 years experience of Project formulation, Budget preparation, Accounting and purchase procedures and Govt. rules and regulations for day to day management of the office.

Age : Not exceeding 50 years.

(Qualifications relaxable at the discretion of the Selection Committee in case candidates otherwise well qualified.

Note : 1. (For all posts reserved for S.C. and S.T.)

The qualification(s) regarding experience is (are) relaxable at the discretion of the Selection Committee in case of candidates belonging to SCs and STs if at any stage of selection, the Selection Committee is of the opinion that sufficient number of candidates from these communities are not likely to be available to fill up the vacancies reserved for them.

Note 2

Age relaxable for Govt. Servants for all posts as per Govt. Rules.

Delhi Institute of Technology was started in 1983 under Delhi Administration. Now it has been converted into an Autonomous Institute administratively. It is fully financed by the Government. The management of the Institute has been handed over to the Board of Governors. The Institute has already established an excellent facility in Computer Education, commensurate with the need. Electronic Media like Video Tape Courses of full semester length obtained from leading U.S. Universities from the resource materials for a number of Courses in Electronics and Computer Engg. There is a comprehensive plan for growth of this Institute in terms of physical expansion and attainment of excellence in Teaching/R and D activities. It is to be built on a 150 Acres of Land near Palam area. Therefore, the Institute is looking for dedicated faculty members who can help to translate the plan into reality.

There is an ample freedom of growth for the right type of candidates. The Institute plans to undertake Industrial R and D Consultancies, Technology Transfer Programmes and Establishment of Science and Technology Park as an integrated Scheme alongwith teaching which is presently confined to Bachelor's Degree in Electronics and Communication. Engg. and Computer Engg.

Completed applications forwarded through proper channel, in case of employed candidates, alongwith a crossed Indian Postal Order of Rs. 10/ (Rs. Ten Only) as the application fee, drawn in favour of Project Officer, Delhi Institute of Technology, K. Gate and payable at GPO DELHI-6 should reach the Institute by 27th Nov., 1987. There is no application fee for S.C. and S.T. Candidates. Advance copy of the application may be sent, if necessary. Those called for Interview will be reimbursed travelling expenses to and fro by the shortest route upto IIInd Class Railway Fare. It may be possible to provide Residential accommodation on a restricted basis to the staff joining the Institute. It is also possible to offer appointments on the basis of deputation to the posts of the Professors/Asstt. Professors, if the candidate so desires. Initially, the period of deputation shall be one year which could be extended further.

The format of the application form is as given below:

1. Name:
2. Date of Birth:
3. Father's/Husband's Name:
4. Address:
5. Name of the Post for which Applying :
6. Educational Qualifications:
with the year of passing and percentage of marks/class (onward from 10+2 or equivalent).
7. Employment with the name of Employers, Remuneration and period:
8. Research experience and List of Publications:
9. Any other experience which fits with the requirements of the Job:
10. Professional Memberships and any other distinction:
11. How do you think you are a fit Candidate for a Challenging Teaching and Research Position at this Institute?
12. Do you wish to be considered for appointment on the basis of Deputation?
13. No. and Names of the Testimonials attached.
14. Names and Address of two referees who are/(were) connected with your Technical/Scientific/Academic/Professional work.
15. No., Date and Place of Issue of the Postal Order.

(Please use additional sheets of paper wherever needed and send copies of one or two Research publications which you consider to be the most important. Application should be neatly typed).

Dated:

Place:

Signature of the Applicant
Project Officer, DIT.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY : COIMBATORE—641 046

Advertisement No. 6998/E1/87

Dated: 29-10-1987

Qualification and Experience

(a) Professor

Applications are invited for the following posts :

	No. of Posts	Specialisation
I DEPT OF MATHEMATICS		
Professor	1	Computer Mathematics/Programming Languages/Operations research/
Reader	2	Functional Analysis/Optimisation Techniques/Differential Equations/Algebra
II DEPT OF PHYSICS		
Reader	1	Applied Optics/Laser Physics/Solid State Devices/Energy Physics/
Lecturer	2	Superconductivity
III DEPT OF CHEMISTRY		
Reader	1	Organic Natural Products Chemistry/Heterocyclic Chemistry
Lecturer	2	Natural Products-Chemistry/Organic Photochemistry/Modern Reagents or electrochemistry
IV DEPT OF BOTANY		
Professor	1	Genetics/Forest Botany/Photochemistry/Plant Anatomy/
Lecturer	2	Ethnobotany
V DEPT OF ZOOLOGY		
Reader	1	Entomology/Animal Physiology/Endocrinology/Fishery Biology/Histo Chemistry
Lecturer	1	Neuro Physiology/Molecular Biology/Nematology/Fishery Biology/Ecology/Genetics
VI DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES		
Professor	1	Environmental mutagens/
Reader	1	Terratogens/Microbiology/
Lecturer	2	Pollution/Urban Systems/Environmental Physiology
VII DEPT OF ECONOMICS		
Reader	2	Agricultural Economics/Econometrics
Lecturer	1	Local Finance/Industrial Economics
VIII DEPT OF SOCIOLOGY		
Professor	1	Industrial Sociology/Rural Development/Rural Sociology
Reader	1	Urban Sociology/Rural Development/Rural Sociology
IX DEPT OF POPULATION STUDIES		
Professor	1	Population Economics/Social Demography/
Reader	2	Migration/Fertility

Consistently good academic record with first or second class (not below 55% or 'B' plus) Post-Graduate degree in the subject or related subject and a Ph.D. degree in the subject with not less than 10 years of Post-Graduate teaching and/or research experience out of which not less than 3 years should be in a cadre not below than that of a Reader in the University and published research work of high standard. Evidence of being actively engaged in research and experience in guiding research work at Doctoral level.

(b) Reader

Consistently good academic record with first or second class (not below 55% or 'B' plus) Post-Graduate degree in the subject or related subject and a Ph.D. degree in the subject with not less than 5 years of Post-Graduate teaching and/or research experience out of which not less than 3 years should be in a cadre not below than that of a Lecturer in the University and published research work of high standard. Evidence of being actively engaged in research and experience in guiding research.

(c) Lecturer

Consistently good academic record with first or second class (not below 55% or 'B' plus) Post-Graduate Degree in the subject or related subject and a Ph.D. degree in the subject with not less than 2 years of Post-Graduate teaching and/or research experience

DESIRABLE

Publication of research work of high standard in the subject.

SCALE OF PAY

Professor : Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000-125/2-2500	To be revised as per UGC revised scale of pay.
Reader : Rs. 1200-50-1300-60-1900	
Lecturer : Rs. 700-40-1100-50-1600	

The Syndicate reserves the right to fill or not to fill any or all of the above posts.

MAXIMUM AGE AS ON 1.10.87

For Professors : 50 Years
For Readers : 45 Years
For Lecturers : 40 Years

COMMUNAL RESERVATIONS

Necessary Reservations for SC/ST, BC will be made as per rules. In case SC/ST and BC candidates with suitable qualification and experience are not available, other candidates will be considered against these vacancies as per rules.

Any candidate applying for more than one post shall send separate application for each post.

Application form can be had from the Registrar, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore-641 046 on requisition accompanied by a self addressed and Rs. 1.40,- stamped envelope (25cm x 10cm). Name of the post for which the application is intended shall be specified in the requisition.

Attested copies of certificates showing qualifications, Age, Community, Experience etc., should be sent along with application in the prescribed form (in Eight Copies) together with Registration Fee of Rs. 10/- in the form of Crossed Indian Postal Order dated not earlier than 1.10.1987 drawn in favour of the Registrar, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore-641 046.

Candidates in service shall submit their applications through proper channel.

Completed application should reach the Registrar on or before 30.11.1987.

Incomplete applications and applications without the required Registration fee will not be considered.

REGISTRAR

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY ANNAMALAINAGAR RAJAH MUTHIAH MEDICAL COLLEGE

Notification No. 12/87

Dated : 29-10-1987

Applications are invited in the prescribed form for the following posts in

the Rajah Muthiah Medical College of this University :

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Number of Post
1.	Professor of Pathology	1
2.	Professor of Dermatology	1

Qualifications

For Sl. No. 1

(i) M.D. (Pathology)/M.D. (Pathology & Bacteriology)/M.D. (Pathology with Bacteriology)/Ph.D. (Pathology)/D.Sc. (Pathology)

(ii) Experience as Reader in Pathology for 4 years in a recognised Medical College.

For Sl. No. 2

(i) M.D. (Dermatology)/M.D. (Dermatology & Venereology)/M.D. (Medicine) with diploma in Dermatology.

(ii) Experience as Reader in Dermatology for 4 years in a recognised Medical College.

Scale of Pay

Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000-125/2-2500, with usual allowances.

(Pending revision in the light of the recommendations of the University Grants Commission).

Higher start will be considered keeping in view long experience, special qualifications etc.

Payment of non-practising allowance is admissible as per University rules.

Candidates invited for interview will be paid a single first class to and fro railway fare.

Those who are in service should route their applications through proper channel.

Application forms can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10/- by cash/money order/postal order (not refundable). Filled in applications (with 5 additional copies) should reach the undersigned on or before the 25th November, 1987.

R. Rajamanickam
REGISTRAR

GUJARAT AYURVED UNIVERSITY

Administrative Bhavan, Hospital Road, Post Bag No. 4
JAMNAGAR

Applications are invited for the following vacant posts in the University.

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale Rs.	No. of Post
1.	Professor-1—Basic Principles	1500-2500 (LIKELY TO BE REVISED)	2
2.	Professor-1—Kaumarbhritya Reader-1—Shalya Shalakya Reader-1—Shalakya Reader-1—Basic Principles	1200-1900 (LIKELY TO BE REVISED)	3
3.	Lecturer-1—Kaumarbhritya	700-1600 (LIKELY TO BE REVISED)	1
4.	Lecturer-1—Swasthviritt	2000-3500	1
5.	Senior Physician (Siddha)	3000-4500	1
6.	Biochemist	3000-4500	1
7.	Pharmacognocist	3000-4500	1
8.	Pathologist	3000-4500	1
9.	Chief Account Officer	3000-4500	1
10.	Darshanik	2500-4200	1
11.	Bhashashastri	2500-4200	1
	Account Officer	2200-4000	1

Details of pay scale, qualification, age and experience in the above posts should be submitted in the prescribed form which can be had by post from the Registrar, Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar by sending a self-addressed envelope 11" x 5" size duly stamped of 1-40 Ps. alongwith a request indicating the name of the post so as to reach on or before 30-11-87. The last date for receipt of complete applications is 24-12-87. Only Indian National need apply.

The University reserves the right to fill up or not to fill up the posts advertised and/or to call only selected candidates for interview.

R.M. Joshi
REGISTRAR

TELUGU UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

Advt. No. 4/87

Dated : 30-10-1987

Applications in the prescribed form are invited for the following posts in the University Service so as to reach the undersigned on or before 28.11.1987.

POSTS

S. No.	Department	Professor	Reader	Lecturer
A.	HYDERABAD HEAD QUARTERS			
	(i) Department of Lexicography	—	—	1
B.	RAJAHMUNDRY CAMPUS			
	(i) Department of Devotional and Lyrical Poetry	—	1	—
C.	SRISAILAM CAMPUS			
	(i) Department of History and Culture of Telugu Speaking People	1	1	—
	(ii) Department of Epigraphy and Written Records	—	1	2
	(iii) Department of Archaeology and Architecture	—	1	—

Scale of Pay

1. Professor : 1500-60-1800-100-2000-125;2-2500
2. Reader : 1200-50-1300-60-1900
3. Lecturer : 700-40-1100-50-1600

envelope of 26 cms x 12 cms shall also be enclosed to the Demand Draft.

T D. Prasada Rao
REGISTRAR

Dr. S. K. Gandhi
REGISTRAR

Note

(i) All posts are temporary and likely to be made permanent.

(ii) The University reserves the right to fill or not to fill up any of the posts advertised.

(iii) Relaxation, where necessary, may be considered as per UGC norms

(iv) Reservation of posts is as follows :

- Readers
1—S.C.
1—P.H.C./O.C
2—O.C.
Lecturers
1—S.C.
1—S.T.
1—B.C. (C)

(v) If qualified and eligible candidates from the reserved categories as shown above are not available, candidates belonging to other communities will be considered for appointment for one year temporarily.

Application forms together with the qualifications prescribed for the posts can be had from the Registrar, Telugu University, Kala Bhavan, Saifabad, Hyderabad—500 004 on payment of Rs. 5.00 by Demand Draft payable to the Registrar, Telugu University. If application forms are required to be sent by post, a self addressed and stamped (with postage stamps worth Rs. 1-60)

GOA UNIVERSITY
P. O. SANTA—CRUZ,
BAMBOLIM,
GOA—403 005.

Dated : 28th October, 1987

With reference to this University's advertisement dated 1st September, 1987, it is notified for the information of all concerned that the number of vacancies of the post of Lecturer in History has been raised to TWO instead of ONE as advertised earlier. In view of this change, the last date for receipt of applications for the post of Lecturer in History has been extended upto 15th December, 1987

Similarly applications are also invited for ONE post of Lecturer in Sociology so as to reach the undersigned on or before 15th December, 1987.

For all other details, our advertisement dated 1-9-1987 may be referred to. The terms and conditions remain unchanged.

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

AIU HOUSE, 16 KOTLA MARG, NEW DELHI-110002

Applications from Indian citizens are invited for the following post in the prescribed form available on payment of Rs. 2,- from the Office of the Association :

Research Officer

Pay Scale : Rs. 2200-4000 (Revised)

Qualifications

Essential : Good Master's Degree in Economics, Education or Social Sciences.

Desirable : Doctorate in Education or in Economics, with 5 years' experience in Research preferably in the area of Economics of Education.

Job Description

The incumbent will be responsible for handling research projects and organising seminars, conferences and workshops relating to university education.

Persons with experience of working in university level institutions will be preferred and can be considered on deputation terms.

The post carries Dearness and other allowances generally at the Central Government rates. Total emoluments at the initial of the Scale amount to Rs. 3256 -, including HRA and Special Allowance. Higher start in the prescribed pay scale may be given in deserving cases. Relaxation in any of the requirements may be made in exceptional cases. The post is for one year in the first instance but is likely to continue on a regular basis. The Association reserves the right not to fill up the vacancy advertised, if the circumstances so warrant. SC/ST/Ex-service-men will be given preference. Canvassing in any form by or on behalf of a candidate will be a disqualification. Outstation candidates called for interview will be paid single second class rail fare to and fro by the shortest route.

Applications complete in all respects should reach the Office by 30 November 1987. Persons already in service should apply through proper channel. Applications received after the last date or without complete information will not be entertained.

TAMIL UNIVERSITY

THANJAVUR-613001

Advt. No. A1/8855/87

Dated : 22.10.87

Applications in the prescribed form in quadruplicate are invited for the following posts in this University. Last date for receipt of application is 30.11.87 before close of office.

Sl. No.	Department	Prof.	Associate Prof.	Lecturer
1.	Centre for Underwater Archaeology	—	1	—
2.	School of Indian Languages	1	1	—
3.	Linguistics	2	1	1
4.	Literature	1	1	1
5.	School of Philosophy	1	1	1
6.	Siddha Medicine	—	1	1
7.	Sculpture	—	—	1
8.	Archaeology	—	1	1
9.	Ancient Science	—	—	1
10.	Ancient Industries	—	—	1
11.	Translation	1	1	1
12.	Centre for Asian Studies	—	—	1
13.	Tamil for Science	—	—	1
14.	Painting	1	1	—
15.	Dance	1	1	—
16.	Architecture	—	—	1
17.	Rare Paper Manuscripts	—	—	1
18.	Folklore	1	—	—
19.	Epigraphy	—	1	1
20.	Tribal Linguistics	—	1	—
		9	12	14

Scales of Pay

Professors : Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000-125 2-2500

Associate Professors : Rs. 1200-50-1300-60-1900.

Lecturers : Rs. 700-40-1000-50-1600

(The scales will be revised when the University Grants Commission recommendations are implemented).

Candidates must furnish a Crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs. 10/- (Rupees ten only) (Rs. 2.50 for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Candidates) for application blanks and details of qualifications etc. drawn in favour of the Registrar, Tamil University, Thanjavur 613 001 and payable at Thanjavur with a self-addressed envelope (31 Cm. X 13 Cm.) bearing postage stamps to the value of Rs. 2.60. The cost of the application blanks will not be refunded under any circumstances. 18% of the posts are reserved for SC/ST candidates.

In the case of candidates applying from countries other than India, to avoid postal delay, the Bio-data of candidates with copies of publications and a fee of

Five U.S dollars by International Money Order should be sent to reach the Registrar before the last date indicated above.

Dr. P. Chinnian
REGISTRAR

DAYALBAGH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

(Deemed University)

Dayalbagh, Agra-282 005.

Applications are invited in the prescribed form for the following posts :

I. Readers : one each in :

1. Computer Science and Applications.
2. Physics (Specialisation in Electronic Science).
3. Mathematics.
4. Drawing and Painting.
5. Sanskrit.
6. Hindi.

II. Lecturers : in—

1. Computer Science and Applications-Two posts.
2. Electrical Engineering-Two posts
3. Music (Vocal)-1.
4. Psychology-1.
5. Hindi-1.
5. Physics (Specialisation in Electronic Science)-1.
7. Mathematics-Three posts.
8. Chemistry-1.

III. Teaching Assistant (Electrical Engineering)-1.

Pay Scales (Rs) : For Readers : 1200-1900; For Lecturers : 700-1600 plus allowances; For Teaching Assistant : 1,000/- (consolidated) for graduates in Engineering with atleast 70% marks and 1,100/- (consolidated) for post-graduates in Engineering with I division.

Total Monthly Emoluments (Rs.):
Readers 3192/-; Lecturers 2173/-.

Note : 1. Prescribed application forms alongwith details of minimum qualifications can be had from the office of the Registrar of the Institute on payment of Rs. 10/- by cash at counter or by sending a bank draft accompanied by a self addressed and stamped envelope of the size 22×10 cm with stamps worth Re. 1/- for ordinary post or Rs. 5.50 for registered post.

2. Applications complete in all respects alongwith enclosures and registration fee of Rs. 10/- should reach the Registrar of the Institute latest by 12 Dec. 1987.

3. All payments be made either by cash at counter or by bank draft drawn in favour of 'Dayalbagh Educational Institute' payable at Agra.

4. Separate application be made for each post.

5. The number of posts may vary according to need.

6. Government Semi-Government employees should apply through their employers or produce a no objection certificate at the time of the interview.

7. SC/ST candidates will be preferred if found otherwise suitable.

8. Incomplete applications and those not accompanied by testimonials and/or registration fees will not be considered.

9. It is likely that some of the posts may not be filled in immediately.

10. Superannuated persons are not eligible for employment.

11. An applicant for higher post may be offered lower post.

REGISTRAR

TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEONAR, BOMBAY 400 088

No. Admn./Advt./87

Dated : October 13, 1987

Applications are invited, in the prescribed form only, for the post of Assistant Registrar (Publications) in the pay scale of Rs. 700-40-1100-50-1600. The application form, along with details of qualifications, experience, etc., prescribed for the post, should be obtained from the above address, either in person or by post, along with a stamped (Rs. 2.00) self-addressed envelope super-scribed "REQUEST FOR APPLICATION FORM FOR ASSISTANT REGISTRAR (PUBLICATIONS)".

Total emoluments at the minimum of the pay scale will be Rs. 2254.00 per month, and at the maximum of the scale will be Rs. 2848.00 per month. Last date for receipt of completed application form is 20.11.1987.

**N. Krishnamoorthy
REGISTRAR**

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, BOMBAY **P.O. IIT, POWAI, BOMBAY-400 076**

Advertisement No. C-158 87

Applications are invited for the permanent post of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN in the CENTRAL LIBRARY of the Institute, in the prescribed form obtainable free of charge from the Registrar, Indian Institute of Technology, P.O. IIT, Powai, Bombay-400 076 on request accompanied by a self-addressed envelope (25 cm x 10 cm). Persons employed in Govt. Semi-Govt. Organisations or Educational Institutions must apply through proper channel. The post carries allowances such as D.A., C.C.A., H.R.A. as per rules of the Institute which at present correspond to those applicable to the Central Government Employees stationed at Bombay. Completed applications should reach the Registrar, IIT, Powai, Bombay-400 076 on or before 25th November, 1987.

The post is reserved for the candidates belonging to SC/ST communities. If no SC/ST candidate is found suitable, the post may be filled by recruiting a general candidate.

Assistant Librarian : Scale of Pay :
Rs. 700-40-1100-50-1600. (Likely to be revised)

Total emoluments on the minimum of the Scale

On basic pay of, Rs. 700/- :

Rs. 2124/- (including H.R.A.)

Rs. 1974/- (excluding H.R.A.)

Qualifications

(a) Good academic record with at least a high second class Master's degree in a subject other than Library Science,

(b) Master's degree in Library Science with first or high second class.

Experience

At least 7 years experience in a responsible capacity in a University level Library. Should be well-conversant with various activities of an Academic Library, such as procurement and processing of books and periodicals, circulation systems, providing assistance to the readers, supervision of special collections, maintenance of Library materials, reprography, binding unit etc. and providing assistance in general Library administration. Experience and knowledge of modern information handling tools will be an added qualification. Knowledge of any foreign language such as German, French or Russian is desirable.

Selected candidate will have to attend night shift duties

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HYDROLOGY

**JAL VIGYAN BHAVAN
ROORKEE**

Advertisement No. 9 87-NIH (Admn.)

Dated : Oct. 27, 1987.

Applications are invited for the following posts reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in National Institute of Hydrology (A Govt. of India Society), Roorkee from Indian Nationals satisfying qualifications and experience laid down therefor

1. Scientist 'B' : 5 Posts in the areas of . Surface Water Hydrology, Water Resources System Drainage.

Scale of Pay : Rs. 2200-75-2800-EB-100-4000 (Revised). The total emoluments at the initial of the scale is Rs. 2376 - excluding H.R.A.

Age : Below 30 years

Qualifications : A Bachelor's degree in Civil Engg. with minimum of 60% marks or 7.0/10.0 CPI or equivalent.

OR

Master's degree with specialisation in Water Resources/Hydraulic Engg./Hydrology, with minimum of 60% marks or 7.0/10.0 CPI or equivalent.

3 Posts are reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates and 2 posts are reserved for Scheduled Tribe candidates. General candidates are also eligible to apply who will be considered only if no suitable Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribe candidates are available for appointment to the vacancies reserved for them.

The above mentioned post carry usual allowances as admissible under the Central Government Rules. Age will be relaxable for persons already in service in the Institute and other Govt./Semi-Govt./Autonomous Organisations as well as candidates belonging to SC/ST community, retrenched employees of Defence Services and physically handicapped persons, as per rules of the Government of India

Age will be determined as on 15th December, 1987.

Persons already employed in Govt. Semi-Govt./Autonomous Bodies should apply through proper channel. Application not forwarded through proper channel may not be considered.

Application forms may be obtained by 1st December, 1987 from the Chief Administrative Officer, National Institute of Hydrology, Jal Vigyan Bhavan, University of Roorkee Campus, Roorkee-247667 (U.P.) by sending a self addressed envelope of the size 12x28 cms. Application forms duly completed in duplicate with copies of all testimonials along with an application fee in the form of Indian Postal Order of Rs. 8 - (SC ST candidates are exempted from payment of fee) payable to the National Institute of Hydrology at the Roorkee, University Post Office should reach the Chief Administrative Officer, National Institute of Hydrology, Jal Vigyan Bhavan, University of Roorkee Campus, Roorkee-247 667 (UP) on or before 15th December, 1987.

The appointment to the Post carries with it the liability to serve anywhere in India.